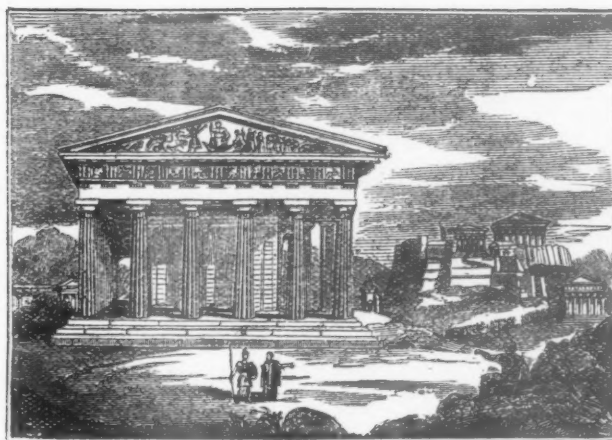


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JANUARY TO JUNE,
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LITERATURE

A New English Dictionary.—N—Niche.
(Vol. VI.) Edited by W. A. Craigie.
(Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE rough test of statistics shows at once that this double section of our unique 'Dictionary' contains more than the average of important words, as the number of main words recorded seems to be about forty per cent, less than usual. The Old English and foreign elements of the language are all fairly represented. Subordinate entries of obsolete forms, &c., are exceptionally numerous—partly owing to Northern "na-" for "no-," &c., partly to loss of initial vowels, as in "namel," enamel; "neal," anneal; "neath," aneath (beneath); "neel," anil; while several words begin with *n* either annexed from an article (or pronoun) or prefixed, as in "Nan," "Nell," "Ned," "Noll," such as "narawe," arrow; "nawle," "naul(e)," "naull," "nall(e)," awl; "neam(e)," eme; "newt" from "efeta," and "nickname" from "eke-name." Such instances of irrational *n* enable us to connect "attercop," venom-spider, with "natterjack," venom-jack, a variety of toad "ugly and venomous" (by repute). This zoological term, which seems to have been originally dialectic, is dismissed as "of obscure formation." Perhaps "nattered," "natteredness," ought to have been separated from the intransitive verb "natter" (for "gnatter"), and connected with "atter," to poison, to embitter; cf. "attern," "attery," malignant. Another slight relaxation of the caution, sometimes excessive, which characterizes the etymological treatment is the unqualified connexion of

the Lat. *nomen* with "name," notwithstanding the form "-gnomen" in compounds. Yet, again, it is daring to suggest that "neb," beak, bill, is possibly connected with "nave" of a wheel; for a relationship with German *schnabel* and Dutch *sneb* which Prof. Skeat indicates, is at least as possible, and ought not to have been ignored.

Under "nef," 3, incense-boat, we are referred to "navette," which has been omitted, or disguised under the form "navet," from French *navette*, little boat. In the same article "a nacre nef" is quoted from Lady Herbert's 'Impressions of Spain' (1867), though under "nacre" the only quoted instance of its attributive use is dated 1895. The long article on "nature," which is divided into five heads, comprising fifteen sections with nearly thirty subsections, furnishes a fair example of the great superiority of the 'New English Dictionary' over the best of its predecessors. "Good nature," "ill nature," "second nature," "law, laws," "light," "course," and "debt of nature" are dismissed with references to distinct articles or portions of articles. The earliest varieties of use illustrated are three from the thirteenth century, seven from the fourteenth, and five from the fifteenth. The first head treats the several meanings ranged under the general definition, "The essential qualities or properties of a thing"—the second and third heads comprising more particular meanings, which are more or less subordinate to the first. The fourth head includes the most abstract and general meanings, the first definition, §11, being "The creative and regulative physical power which is conceived of as operating in the material world and as the immediate cause of all its phenomena," in which "physical" should be moved so as to qualify "phenomena" instead of "power," to make the definition cover the conceptions of the various authorities quoted and come into harmony with Dr. Murray's definition of "physical." This abstraction when personified is not always "personified as a female being," though it is by Chaucer, and as "Dame Nature," "dame natur," in the middle of the fifteenth century. One or two of the instances of personification seem to belong properly to §13, "The material world, or its collective objects and phenomena, esp. those with which man is most directly in contact." We suspect that authors who use "nature" in its most abstract or collective senses would frequently find it difficult to analyze the idea they had vaguely expressed, so that detailed definitions and the arrangement of examples must have been extremely bewildering. The meaning exemplified by the phrase "the beauties of nature" seems to have become current about the middle of the seventeenth century, so that the phrase "the face of nature" might well have been illustrated from *The Spectator*, No. 301 (1712), "the whole face of nature glowed with new beauties"; while "nauseous allusions," No. 300, fills a gap from 1697 to 1751 in the figurative use of "nauseous,"

and is earlier than any instance of the implication of indecency or impropriety. Moore, in 'The Fudge Family' (1818), p. 83, uses "neatly" as applied to cookery, as in "neat," adj., §8b, "so long as they nourish us | Neatly as now, and good cookery flourishes," a use not noticed with respect to the adverb. He also illustrates the omitted form "ne'er-failing," p. 25, "The coffee's ne'er-failing and glorious appendix.... A neat glass of *parfait-amour*," where "neat," applied to spirituous beverage, means of fine flavour, §8b, or "pure, unadulterated," §3. An earlier quotation than 1828 for "navarch" (with the unnoticed spelling "navarc") is to be found in Mitford (I. ch. v.), who is quoted for "neodamode." The only quotation for to be "neighbourd by" persons is of the sixteenth century; but in 1899 H. James, 'The Awkward Age,' chap. xxx., writes that a man "was neighbourd by his son and by," &c. As "nakedness," meaning openness to attack, weakness, is pronounced rare, exception should have been indicated with respect to the Biblical phrase "nakedness of the land," which is duly quoted in the 'Dictionary,' and freely used in metaphor by modern writers. We find "ne-plus-ultra corkscrews," but the far commoner "ne-plus-ultra peas," shortened by growers to "neepers," are ignored. Under "neglect," the meaning "criminal or wicked neglect of persons, care of whom is a matter of definite obligation," e.g., a parent's neglect of children, an owner's neglect of captive animals, is entirely omitted, and the latest quotation for neglect of persons, §1, is dated 1797. Mr. Charles Booth, 'Life and Labour in London,' final vol., p. 42, 1902, writes with respect to children: "There are no doubt terrible cases of neglect and cruelty." No quotations from Scotch works are given to prove the assertion of Richardson and Johnson that "narrate" was only Scotch in 1748-55, and, again, no English instances which disprove it, as the earlier "examples (1656) are prob. translations of Sp. *narrar*." But "narration" is fifteenth century, "narrative" (adj. and sb.) and "narrator" as early as Bacon, so that, like many verbs of the same termination, it may have been a back-formation. The earliest quotation under "nerve," *pl.* A disordered nervous system; nervousness," is 1890, in spite of Mr. Witterly's question, reported to Miss Nickleby (ch. xxi.), "What is my wife's complaint?... Is it nerves?"

The explanation of the use of "near" as "nigh" is an excellent example of notes of special interest:—

"The transition from the comparative to the positive sense in ON. probably originated in such expressions as *koma* or *ganga nær* 'to come or go nearer' (to a person of place), which readily passes into the sense of going absolutely 'close' or 'near.' The positive sense having thus attached itself to the word, *nær* could be employed with other verbs than those of motion, as *standa* or *vera* (to be). A similar development has taken place in M.Du. *naer* near (whence mod. Du. *naar*, to, for, after, etc.). Even in English some difference is

felt in the sense of *near* according as it goes with a verb of motion or not, and in predicative use after the verb *to be* (expressed or implied) the adverbial sense tends to pass into a purely adjectival one."

The earliest use of "native," sb., fifteenth century, is in the sense "one born in bondage; a born thrall," like the Anglo-French *neif*; the adjective "natyf" in the meaning "belonging to...by nature" and qualifying "beute" (beauty) is cited from Chaucer. The saying "needs must when the devil drives" is traced to Skelton's "Nedes must he rin that the deuyll dryuith" (1523). From Chaucer "Than is it wisdom...To maken vertu of necessity" is cited, while R. Franck (1658) gives "Necessity is the Mother of Invention." "Neck and crop," "neck and heels," and "neck or nothing" are found early in the eighteenth century, and "neck and neck" early in the nineteenth. J. Heywood, the collector of proverbs, records, "He that will not when he may, When he would he shall haue nay" (1562). "To catch (one) napping" seems to have been "to take (one) napping" in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

John Mason Neale, D.D.: a Memoir.
By Eleanor A. Towle. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS biography will form a pleasant companion to Mrs. Towle's book on Father Mackonochie. It has one rare merit in such books—brevity; while from first to last it is easy reading. We get a picture of one aspect of the Tractarian movement, not always evident in the accounts of the Oxford leaders. It is, indeed, curious that the poetic and archaeological side of the Church revival of the nineteenth century should have been due to Cambridge men rather than Oxonians, or at least the earlier stages of it. Nothing could be less like Neale than the fierce, argumentative intolerance of Hurrell Froude. "I could not speak of any one, even the most abandoned Dissenters, as you do of Pugin," says Neale on one occasion; "I could not call them apostates and so on; and above all I could not impute motives to them merely because I did not happen to like them." There speaks the loving spirit of a man at times, as Mrs. Towle says, "self-confident to the verge of arrogance in his opinions," but always essentially large-hearted, and full of tenderness for those with whom he disagreed.

Mrs. Towle paints a portrait which is everywhere harmonious and attractive. She shows Neale's amazing energy, both practical and literary; his extraordinary *naïveté* and unworldliness, combined with a courage which seemed never to flinch even under blows which might have daunted harder men. To us of this day the treatment of Neale by his bishop seems almost incredible. That so learned and devoted a man, so loyal and law-abiding a person, should have been inhibited for no intelligible reason, is,

indeed, a strange commentary on the stupidity of officials, and only to be compared with the treatment of Wesley in the eighteenth century. For the remarkable thing about Neale is that, in the crises of Newman's secession and the Gorham judgment, his affection for the Church of England seems never to have been diminished, and he appears rarely to have even contemplated the possibility of joining the Roman Church.

This was probably due to two causes: first, his comparative indifference to Newman, whose sermons never impressed him; secondly, his love of the Eastern Church. Probably it is by his history of that body that he is best known to-day, if we except his hymns. But it is clear that the immense attraction which the Church pre-eminently "Orthodox" possessed for him prevented his ever becoming subject to the glamour of Rome. Moreover, his mind had none of the legalist and political bent which was, to men like Ward and Manning, an undoubted argument for the clear-cut Ultramontane theory. Neale was, indeed, a good deal more like some of the greater Caroline divines, such as Andrewes and George Herbert, than was ever the inventor of the *via media* or his more immediate disciples. The story of the foundation of the sisterhood and its early troubles is told with interest and sympathy. Here, again, Neale, while fully alive to the importance of discipline and "ascetics" in the true sense, displayed a broad-minded common-sense not always to be found in revivers of "the religious life." He scandalized the Clewer sisters by allowing those of East Grinstead actually to dine with the families of their patients *when they had guests*; and his whole attitude towards discipline was that of Him who declared that "the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath."

The impression of intense and varied activity given by the book is most effective, and the list of Neale's works almost appalling, when one considers that he died at forty-eight, and lived through a time of storm and stress both practical and speculative. The style of the book is interesting and lively, as when Mrs. Towle says of his early illness and enforced winter in Madeira: "He had not learned to conjugate the passive verbs." His intercourse with Montalembert and Eugene Popoff show the breadth of his sympathies. One phrase of the latter with regard to the Russian Church is worth pondering to-day: "The Westerns—indeed civilized but, suffer me the expression, too much materialized—won't and cannot sympathize with our traditions and history." If that was true fifty years ago, what is the case now?

Neale's most lasting literary activity was his devotion to hymnology. How many of our familiar hymns to-day are his few, perhaps, realize. To give a new dress and currency to masterpieces of other tongues is a task demanding rare gifts of scholarship and

language. Such gifts were Neale's in abundant measure; and so we have such translations as "Jerusalem the golden" regarded in many homes as essentially English, and regarded wherever English is spoken, by many varying sects and creeds, as indispensable treasures of devotion and praise.

We leave this book with regret. To all who are interested in ecclesiastical biography, and even to those who care for nothing in religion but its poetic side, it will be of great service, for it presents a spirit entirely unspoilt by controversial differences, though by no means aloof from them—a life of such charm, devotion, and delight that the words seem closely to describe him which say that "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Famous Beauties of Two Reigns. By Mary Craven. With a Chapter on Fashion in Femininity. By Martin Hume. (Eveleigh Nash.)

THIS "Account of some Fair Women of Stuart and Georgian Times" is the second Beauty Book we have had this season. The reign of Charles II. is one of the two reigns alluded to in the title; which is the other it would be a little difficult to say. So far as the portraits and paper are concerned the volume is a most satisfactory production, and would make an acceptable present. The text, while scarcely reaching the same level of excellence, is on the whole adequate to its purpose of giving a clear and sympathetic account of the subjects of the illustrations.

Major Hume, in his suggestive introduction, reaches the conclusion that "each important or durable change of taste" in standards of female beauty

"is preceded by a prototype, not always recognisable, which, either by its own forcefulness or because it is adopted and imposed by a popular artist, becomes a type for conscious or unconscious imitation by women."

Thus he finds an approximation to the dominant type of face—that of the Valois family as depicted in the French portraits of Mary Stewart—to be the secret of the divergence from the delineation of her face by British artists; and to a similar approximation to varying types he traces differences in the presentations of some of the beauties depicted in the present volume. Whether his thesis be tenable or no as regards the Cotes and Catherine Read portraits of the Gunnings, and the Reynolds and Romney portraits of "Perdita" Robinson, must be determined by each reader of the book after he has looked at them as here reproduced or compared the originals; but in our own opinion a reasonable case has been made out. The Lely portraits of the Duchess of Portsmouth represent, in the Major's opinion, an attempt to harmonize the French type founded by Mignard on Anne of Austria or La Vallière with the English taste, which took as prototype Henrietta Maria, and was established by

Van Dyck. Why, by the by, does Mr. Hume write "Hopner" and "Leach"?

In a readable sketch of the career of Barbara Palmer, Duchess of Cleveland, there is nothing worthy of special remark, though perhaps it is a little too much to say that "there is no doubt" that Charles II. would have married "La Belle Stuart," if he could have got a divorce from his wife. There is something of exaggeration also in the statement that Louis XIV. owed to the other Restoration beauty represented, Louise de Kéroualle, Duchess of Portsmouth and Aubigny, his possession of part of Flanders, Alsace, and the sovereignty of Canada. He owed at least as much to his open purse. Two actual misstatements of fact occur in the Georgian section of the book. It was Fox, and not Sheridan, who on April 30th (not April 7th), 1787, denied the marriage of George, Prince of Wales, with Mrs. Fitzherbert; and Fox, though, with the aid of his kissing duchess, he succeeded in winning his Westminster election, did not, in fact, head the poll. But in general we have found Miss Craven's narrative to be both accurate and agreeable reading.

Of Molly Lepell we are told that her claims to beauty "lie chiefly in the absolute sweetness of her face." As no existing pictures convey any notion of her girlish beauty, it is unfortunate that a photograph of the "splendid" Allan Ramsay portrait of Lady Hervey at sixty should have arrived too late to reinforce the Strawberry Hill miniature reproduced in the book.

Walpole was probably right in his opinion that the beauty of the Gunnings resided rather in their figures than their faces, but like the Linleys, they had the delicate complexion which is often associated with consumption. Their story is, as the writer says, a twice-told tale. Miss Craven admits also that there is nothing of particular interest to record about the private life of Mrs. Abington, whom Garrick hated so; but the three beautiful portraits of her by Reynolds display admirably the inimitable grace of the original Lady Teazle. Anne Seymour Damer, the clever sculptor, and inheritor of Strawberry Hill, is probably not so well known as she ought to be; she deserved a better artist than Angelica Kauffmann. As for the rival duchesses, every one knows about her Grace of Devonshire, but few are so well acquainted with the career of her Tory rival, the Gordon who in raising a Highland regiment used her charms to at least as good purpose as did the heroine of the Westminster election. Miss Craven's sketch of Jane of Gordon strikes one, however, as somewhat over-eulogistic; and her comment on the Burns-Nicoll contretemps at Gordon Castle is naive to the verge of unconscious humour.

To the reviewer's taste, Sheridan's wife, "the Maid of Bath," is the beauty of beauties pictured in this volume; and those responsible were, he thinks, happily inspired when they selected the fine Gainsborough portrait of her for the

frontispiece. Her brief but romantic life is pleasantly sketched; but it is surely too much to say of Elizabeth Sheridan, *née* Linley, that "rarely has there lived a woman who combined beauty and genius in such perfection." Poor "Perdita" Robinson comes last in the procession: we should judge that Romney had caught her peculiar charm more successfully than Sir Joshua. It looks as though Miss Craven were unfamiliar with the older form of Brighton, which is printed as "Brightelmstowe." Two other inaccuracies as to names occur in the forms "Cerrachi" and "Colvert de Croissy." On p. 199 we read of "flowing robes which were *guileless* of the hoop monstrosity." There are also a few common inelegancies of diction, which will hardly be noticed by the readers of this careless age. Reference to authorities could hardly be expected in a work of this kind; there is, however, one such for the benefit of those interested in the Duchess of Gordon.

Northern Spain. Painted and described by Edgar T. A. Wigram. (A. & C. Black.)

THE apology for shortcoming with which Mr. Wigram concludes his singularly modest introduction to a charming volume of impressions of travel reflects, no doubt, his genuine feeling with regard to his work. It is inevitable that one who bears to Spain and her people the warm and admiring affection animating the author of these pages should be conscious of, at least, partial failure in any attempt to convey to others, by means of the written word, the fascination of that wonderful country. We do not think, however, that Mr. Wigram need fear the criticism of such of his readers as are acquainted with the scene of his wanderings; the sentiment most prominent in their minds, on closing this book, will be one of gratitude to the writer who has successfully evoked a whole train of delightful memories. For the author of 'Northern Spain' has the happy gift of putting a scene or an episode before his audience with unusual vividness; in a single paragraph, almost in a single sentence, he gives the salient features of a landscape, the movement and colour of a group of human beings holding festival in a public square or trifling away the evening in a wayside *fonda*. Withal, his picturesqueness of phrase is unexaggerated; he does not worry us by artificiality of expression, or forcing of the note; the touch is as light as it is sure.

Mr. Wigram travelled for pleasure, and his narrative is mainly a story of enjoyment sought and found. He lays no claim to the office of instructor in history, art, or manners. But the scholar and the man of letters cannot be altogether hid, however unobtrusively they may bear themselves; and the gifts of both appear in these pages, which abound in evidences of wide reading and literary taste, as well as of close acquaintance, with the history, political and intellectual, of the country.

In view of the number of ill-informed and pretentious books about Spain which have been given to the public during recent times, it is cheering to light upon a volume like this, the work of a man who both knows his subject and can write about it.

One cannot open these pages anywhere without being struck by our author's capacity for presenting a scene in words at once fit and few. Take this brief account of the approach to Leon:—

"At Mansilla de las Mulas... our wilderness came to an end. Mansilla lies upon the banks of the Esla, and the mules were grazing under the ancient ramparts along the margin of the stream... We crossed the old bridge in the twilight, and entered the long colonnade of poplars that leads towards the city of Leon. The poplar pollen carpeted the road before us as thick and white as newly-fallen snow, and the whirl of our wheels flung it up on either side in little wavelets, as the foam is flung up the bows of a racing eight."

Or this sketch of the view from the Pass of Pajares, which "spans the frontier of Leon and Asturias, the boundary of the realms of cloud and sun":—

"The ridge parts not merely two provinces, but two climates, and we seem to enter the tropics at a stride. Behind lie the green and flowery valley, and the heathery slopes half veiled in tender haze; before are the hot bare rocks, and the parched grass toasting itself under the stare of the sunshine; and though the Atlantic clouds bank thick to the southward, it is only an occasional straggler who ventures across to the south."

Even finer is the picture of the Esla valley, with "its thin line of verdure, shot with flashes of sparkling water." Who that knows Leon will not recognize the aptness of the phrase which describes its cathedral as "more like a lantern of stained glass than a monument of stone"?

These are passing felicities of expression; but the taste they give of our author's quality will be found fully sustained in his more elaborate descriptions of the valleys of the Picos de Europa and the great Deva Gorge, of the coast towns of Galicia and Asturias, of the charms of Plasencia's ancient buildings and the remoter beauties of Estremadura. The imagination must be slow which is not fired by Mr. Wigram's retelling of the old tale of Pelayo's stand at Covadonga, or does not catch something of the spirit of reverent enthusiasm in which he approaches that neglected wonder of the world, the bridge of Caius Julius Lacer.

The natural flexibility of Mr. Wigram's style is well adapted to the rich variety of his theme. Whether he is dealing with a magnificent legend like the waking of the great Ferdinand by the ghostly captains of the Christian host on the night before Las Navas de Tolosa, or relating the serio-comic procedure which ended in the establishment of the Mozarabic ritual at Toledo, or simply setting down some graceful incident of the way, his language is equally fitted to the topic and the occasion. His unpretending sketches of Spanish *paradores* and cottage interiors, his impressionist portraits of peasants and

policemen, are instinct with life; the genuine life of the working people of Spain. As he followed strictly that counsel of Dr. Johnson which he has chosen as a motto for his book, preferring to ride for the most part over comparatively unfrequented roads, he has some things to tell which, to those who have not left the beaten track of the tourist, will come with all the charm of freshness. Where he trenches upon ground long familiar—for instance, where his path leads him across the battlefields of the Peninsular War—he exercises a wise discretion, indulging in just so much of reminiscence as may serve to send his readers, if they are wise, back for an hour or two to their Napier or their Borrow. His allusions to Spanish national custom are those of one thoroughly familiar with that which he seeks to explain, and his translations of Spanish phrases in general so correct that to find a slip like “Presbytery” for *Capilla Mayor* in a foot-note was a matter of surprise.

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He is firmly persuaded that the German Emperor,

"so long as his naval force has not attained the development which he assigns to it in his designs, methodically conceived and followed, will do all that is in human power to avoid measuring his growing fleet with the British fleet at the pitch of its possible perfection."

Here he is in agreement with "Capt. Sorb," who also believes that we have long been seeking for an excuse to destroy the German fleet, although he is good enough to recognize the obvious fact that it is impossible for any Power to make the German fleet issue from behind its sandbanks to fight against a superior force. We, however, are probably too stupid to see this—given the fact that we are wicked enough to intend to provoke the war.

The naval reasoning of "Capt. Sorb" upon the Anglo-German naval position seems to show that he has become frightened at a possible political effect of that reasonable concentration of the French fleet at Brest which he had suggested in his earlier book. He now states that the abandonment of the Mediterranean, advocated by him "upon excellent naval grounds," will not take place, as the Republic is unable to overcome local resistance to the change. Politically he rejoices at his own defeat, inasmuch as,

"defending our sole interest, and seeking for our fleet the employment most judicious and distribution most rational, whether it is the English or the

Germans that we have to fight, we lead England to modify the distribution of her squadrons in the very manner that is most unfavourable to Germany. Thus, without intending it, we side with the British in the Anglo-German conflict."

In other words, "Capt. Sorb" sees that we cannot abandon the Mediterranean, and concentrate almost our entire strength to guard ourselves from Germany by imprisoning her fleet, unless either France moves from Toulon to Brest, or we have become certain of the permanence of our friendly relations with the French Government. Until, however, we leave the Mediterranean, he believes us to be in danger, and is convinced that we are trying to force his country into a binding military alliance with ourselves. The signature of that alliance would be the signal, according to "Capt. Sorb," for the instant declaration of our wished-for war with Germany.

There is a curious quotation from a French newspaper of a technical naval article which attempts to prove that on a particular day in June, 1905, the German fleet was in a position to have crushed "the Channel fleet, even reinforced by the Emergency Ships." The article, however, does not correspond to this account of it. It does not include what we call the Channel fleet, and it does include, along with our fleet, the French ships in their northern ports. It was no doubt the case at the time named, though it is so no longer, that, as compared with French and British battleships ready to proceed at once to sea, "the German fleet was stronger in the Channel for four or five days at least." "Capt. Sorb" argues that such occasions will occur again, and that if the Germans were to defeat the first British squadron met by them, they would have a fair chance of beating the second squadron, owing to "the advantage of presenting in battle a fleet manned by victors exalted by success against an opponent who is already demoralized."

We, of course, in this country, know how far our Governments are from contemplating the proposal to France of that binding military alliance which he thinks it the interest of his country to refuse. He believes that we desire immediate war with Germany, and that the alliance would be presented by us to France in the name of peace, though it would be certain to bring about—for reasons which, given his hypothesis, he well states—immediate war. Were his fancies the solid truths he thinks them we should be inclined to agree with "Capt. Sorb." It is the base which is missing from his political argument. The naval detail and the conception of war are excellently handled. The net result, however, is a house of cards.

Like many distinguished Frenchmen, strange to say, "Capt. Sorb" expects war between ourselves and the Germans in any case:—

"If the English do not begin, we shall perhaps see the German fleet one day.....suddenly take the offensive to attack the Channel fleet. But the German Emperor knows that England *intends* to make war upon him. He has every reason to anticipate the danger and choose the best moment to attack *by surprise* a scattered adversary, instead of waiting to *submit* to war under unfavourable conditions."

This passage was written before the redistribution of our fleets. On the other hand, "Capt. Sorb" urges on behalf of the German alliance for his country that Great Britain would, in face of it, adopt a "conciliatory and purely defensive attitude, and Germany no longer have a motive for attack." While, therefore, the Franco-British military alliance means instant war, of which his country

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"if France ever wishes to come to the help of England, an insurrection raised at the right moment in her North African possessions, from the confines of Tunis and of Algeria to the centre of Senegal and of the Soudan, would paralyze her efforts and absorb her military force."

He is firmly persuaded that the German Emperor,

"so long as his naval force has not attained the development which he assigns to it in his designs, methodically conceived and followed, will do all that is in human power to avoid measuring his growing fleet with the British fleet at the pitch of its possible perfection."

Here he is in agreement with "Capt. Sorb," who also believes that we have long been seeking for an excuse to destroy the German fleet, although he is good enough to recognize the obvious fact that it is impossible for any Power to make the German fleet issue from behind its sandbanks to fight against a superior force. We, however, are probably too stupid to see this—given the fact that we are wicked enough to intend to provoke the war.

The naval reasoning of "Capt. Sorb" upon the Anglo-German naval position seems to show that he has become frightened at a possible political effect of that reasonable concentration of the French fleet at Brest which he had suggested in his earlier book. He now states that the abandonment of the Mediterranean, advocated by him "upon excellent naval grounds," will not take place, as the Republic is unable to overcome local resistance to the change. Politically he rejoices at his own defeat, inasmuch as,

"defending our sole interest, and seeking for our fleet the employment most judicious and distribution most rational, whether it is the English or the

Germans that we have to fight, we lead England to modify the distribution of her squadrons in the very manner that is most unfavourable to Germany. Thus, without intending it, we side with the British in the Anglo-German conflict."

In other words, "Capt. Sorb" sees that we cannot abandon the Mediterranean, and concentrate almost our entire strength to guard ourselves from Germany by imprisoning her fleet, unless either France moves from Toulon to Brest, or we have become certain of the permanence of our friendly relations with the French Government. Until, however, we leave the Mediterranean he believes us to be in danger, and is convinced that we are trying to force his country into a binding military alliance with ourselves. The signature of that alliance would be the signal, according to "Capt. Sorb," for the instant declaration of our wished-for war with Germany.

There is a curious quotation from a French newspaper of a technical naval article which attempts to prove that on a particular day in June, 1905, the German fleet was in a position to have crushed "the Channel fleet, even reinforced by the Emergency Ships." The article, however, does not correspond to this account of it. It does not include what we call the Channel fleet, and it does include, along with our fleet, the French ships in their northern ports. It was no doubt the case at the time named, though it is so no longer, that, as compared with French and British battleships ready to proceed at once to sea, "the German fleet was stronger in the Channel for four or five days at least." "Capt. Sorb" argues that such occasions will occur again, and that if the Germans were to defeat the first British squadron met by them, they would have a fair chance of beating the second squadron, owing to "the advantage of presenting in battle a fleet manned by victors exalted by success against an opponent who is already demoralized."

We, of course, in this country, know how far our Governments are from contemplating the proposal to France of that binding military alliance which he thinks it the interest of his country to refuse. He believes that we desire immediate war with Germany, and that the alliance would be presented by us to France in the name of peace, though it would be certain to bring about—for reasons which, given his hypothesis, he well states—immediate war. Were his fancies the solid truths he thinks them we should be inclined to agree with "Capt. Sorb." It is the base which is missing from his political argument. The naval detail and the conception of war are excellently handled. The net result, however, is a house of cards.

Like many distinguished Frenchmen, strange to say, "Capt. Sorb" expects war between ourselves and the Germans in any case:—

"If the English do not begin, we shall perhaps see the German fleet one day.....suddenly take the offensive to attack the Channel fleet. But the German Emperor knows that England intends to make war upon him. He has every reason to anticipate the danger and choose the best moment to attack by surprise a scattered adversary, instead of waiting to submit to war under unfavourable conditions."

This passage was written before the redistribution of our fleets. On the other hand, "Capt. Sorb" urges on behalf of the German alliance for his country that Great Britain would, in face of it, adopt a "conciliatory and purely defensive attitude, and Germany no longer have a motive for attack." While, therefore, the Franco-British military alliance means instant war, of which his country

would bear the brunt, "Capt. Sorb" argues that a Franco-German alliance would mean the certainty of peace. If the German Emperor should seek to use it "to satisfy undue ambition," France "would be free to avoid following him on to such ground."

Towards the close of his interesting volume "Capt. Sorb" imitates M. O. Reclus in proposing the abandonment of the Asiatic colonies of France in favour of a wider African empire, which would include the Congo State. Meeting the arguments of those French writers who have pleaded, as French statesmen have urged in the Chamber, that it is impossible to give up Indo-China after it has cost the lives of "40,000 soldiers," "Capt. Sorb" demonstrates the impossibility in any event of defending French India against attack. He declares incidentally that the Marquis Ito offered the alliance of Japan to France and Russia, and only came to London, to propose the Anglo-Japanese agreement, after he had been snubbed in Paris. Another curious interpolated statement concerns the possibility of successful naval operations by France against ourselves in the event of a single-handed war.

It is somewhat of a relief—in the perusal of a book, from a British point of view, so dismal—to find that France is still far from having found a strategy common to the authorities of the two fighting services. An imitation of our own Defence Committee of the Cabinet has lately been set on foot, but appears to have attained a result even less complete than in London. The French soldiers, according to "Capt. Sorb," who in these matters is well informed, take no account of the navy,

"work out alone their plan for the land campaign and a protection of the coast which rests on land forces only. At the same time the sailors develop theories of vast operations of transport of troops across the seas, without knowing whether the General Staff at the War Office will give them a single man for such a purpose.....The territorial defence of Algeria and Tunis rests on the Ministry of War, which keeps in the north of Africa 60,000 men. As for our other possessions, it is the Minister of the Colonies who looks after them..... Each of the three ministries works on its own side, taking half measures, ensuring half defence, and incurring half responsibilities."

The author supports the proposal of General Langlois for the creation of a General Staff for Defence, for the co-ordination of the work of the General Staffs of the army and of the marine service. Unlike General Langlois, however, he contends that the French "naval organization should have for principal object the preparation of war against England."

Readers of our own country will find amusement in noting the agreement of M. Flourens and "Capt. Sorb" on the Machiavellian diplomacy of the United Kingdom. M. Flourens carries his belief so far as to ascribe to British influence over French Governments the quarrel with Rome:—

"England considers the religious orders as an obstacle to the extension of her spiritual and temporal supremacy over the world. There is the secret of her constant hatred. That is why she has exterminated them in France."

It is not, then, from gratitude that they have fled to the refuge of our southern counties. He hates his Prime Minister, without being able to ensure correctness in the spelling of the name of M. Clemenceau. In this failure M. Flourens is not singular. Among the names cut and gilt at the museum of the town of Paris, Hôtel Carnavalet, is that of the Minister of the Interior—with the accent. The cutting is indelible, but the gilding has been scratched off the accent—"by authority."

CLASSICAL TRANSLATIONS.

Sappho: One Hundred Lyrics. By Bliss Carman. (De La More Press.)—It is only by a stretch of language that this volume can claim a place among "The King's Classics." It purports, indeed, to be a restoration of the poems of Sappho from her extant fragments; but except in Nos. 5 and 6, which are translations of the two surviving odes, the portion of Sappho in them is small, and that of Mr. Carman large. A similar attempt was made, some years ago, by "Michael Field" in 'Long Ago,' which resulted in the production of several beautiful lyrics. Nothing is more certain than that the poems of Sappho, if they should be recovered, would bear no resemblance to those of either of her imitators; and we have very little doubt that there is more of her spirit in Michael Field than in Mr. Carman. Mr. Carman's poems (which are written in unrhymed stanzas, generally of short verses) are not unpleasing to read, but they are far from reproducing the passion which, whatever may have been her other qualities, was an essential characteristic of Sappho. Mr. Carman does not follow Michael Field in prefixing to his poems the fragments of the original which suggested them, and often it is difficult to discern what element of Sappho exists in them. To call the roar of the sea "a sigh from the fitful great heart of the world" does not sound Hellenic; nor do we think that Sappho would have signed the following verses, although we are far from denying all merit to them:—

My lover smiled, O friend ask not
The journey's end, nor whence we are,
That whistling boy who minds his goats
So idly in the grey ravine,

The brown-backed rower drenched with spray,
The lemon-seller in the street,
And the young girl who keeps her first
Wild love-tryst at the rising moon,—

Lo, these are wiser than the wise,
And not for all our questioning
Shall we discover more than joy,
Nor find a better thing than love!

Let pass the banners and the spears,
The hate, the battle, and the greed;
For greater than all gifts is peace,
And strength is in the tranquil mind.

A more successful example is the following, of which half will be recognized as actual translation:—

Once you lay upon my bosom,
While the long blue-silver moonlight
Walked the plain, with that pure passion
All your own.

Now the moon is gone, the Pleiads
Gone, the dead of night is going;
Slips the hour, and on my bed
I lie alone.

Two of the best pieces in the volume are the blank-verse poems (Nos. 23 and 54), but they are too long to quote. A short preface is provided by Mr. C. G. D. Roberts, who pays a well-deserved compliment to the late H. T. Wharton's edition of the fragments of Sappho; but neither Mr. Roberts nor Mr. Carman appears to be aware of the additions made to the extant remains since the publication of Wharton's work. It is true that the *Oxyrhynchus papyrus*, containing a considerable part of an ode by Sappho to her brother Charaxus, does not reach the height of concentrated passion and beauty suggested by her other poems; but the leaf published by Schubart in 1902, containing portions of no fewer than three new odes, has restored to us several lines worthy of the great poetess.

Anacreon. Translated by Thomas Stanley. With a Preface and Notes by A. H. Bullen, and Illustrations by J. R. Weguelin. (Bullen.)—This is a reduced edition (omitting the Greek text, but retaining the illustrations

and nearly all the introduction) of the handsome book issued by Mr. Bullen in 1893, and then reviewed by us. Fortunately, although the new volume is much smaller than its predecessor, it has not been necessary to reduce Mr. Weguelin's pretty illustrations; in the copy before us the printing of them is slightly blacker and harder than before, but they are still attractive. We are sorry that it was not thought possible to retain the Greek (which could be read by many who would no longer venture to tackle less easy authors) as well as Thomas Stanley's spirited translation; but even as it stands the book is one which may be commended to those who like a thing to be pleasant in its exterior as well as in its contents.

Cicero's Books of Friendship, Old Age, and Scipio's Dream. (De La More Press.)—This attractive little volume, which appears in "The King's Classics" under the editorship of Dr. W. H. D. Rouse, includes the translation of the 'De Amicitia' by John Harington, first published in 1550, and of the 'De Senectute' and 'Somnium Scipionis' by Thomas Newton, published in 1569. An excellent photogravure of a most engaging miniature from a fourteenth-century MS. is prefixed to it. Elizabethan translations generally have the merit of freshness, and are not unduly fettered by an attempt to be literal; consequently they are generally readable. On the other hand, they have to us now an archaic sound, which suits well with some authors, such as Herodotus, but is less in keeping with one so modern in tone as Cicero. This, at any rate, may be said of the volume before us—that a lover of literature will find in it good and profitable reading in a pretty form.

The Olympian Odes of Pindar. Translated into English Verse by C. Mayne. (Cambridge, Macmillan & Bowes.)—This little volume contains many passages which are more poetical and more literal than any verse translation of Pindar's odes hitherto published, but the effect of the whole work is much impaired by blemishes which suggest that its extreme difficulty has proved occasionally demoralizing. Most of Mr. Mayne's stanzas have the English "Pindaric" form, frequently with free interspersions of trisyllabic feet, as in the antistrophe of the Fourth Ode, which is a fair specimen:—

'Tis a tardy light that shineth thorough prowess far renowned:
'Tis for Psaumis, for his chariot, him with Pisa's olive crowned,
Who hasteth sore for Camarina's needs
To upraise a meed of glory. God, look kindly on our prayer
For the rest. I do him honour for his great exceeding care
In the rearing of his stock of racing steeds,
While his door is closed to none,
And his pure heart sets upon
Peace in Sicily,
Peace and good: 'tis truth unbroider'd:—trial is the test of deeds.

These lines are open to criticism; they suggest the facile versifier; but they are a tolerably close rendering of the original, and are not wanting in grace and vigour. It is the fault of Profs. Mezger and Gildersleeve that "tardy" is put in the first verse for "most lasting," Pindar's point being missed. The struggle was "long" and the success "late," as ill-natured folk had said; so the poet adopts the reproachful *χρόνιος* in another sense, and turns it into an honour by applying it to the glory which will be "incomparably lasting" (cf. 'Pyth.' iii. 115). In the last verse there should be a full stop after "good." We do not like the rhymes "Established Olympia" (followed by "Out") with "Conquering four-horse car"; "golden fillet" with "straight fulfil it"; and "Minya" with "pray to ye." This sacrifice of grammar demands at least a pleasing rhyme.

The First Ode opens with the awkward phrase "gold...excelleth the riches of proud desire," and the first sentence of the second strophe presents an indefensible omission of a main verb. The rendering "defy" for *λαβίμην* (v. 64) misrepresents Pindar's idea; and the same may be said of the couplet ('Ol. ii. 15f.).

If a deed be ended, 'tis ended still,
And Father Time cannot unfulfil.

A little further on Polynices dies with his brother, and then by himself.

We might point out more deficiencies, but we prefer to say that if the author takes his work in hand seriously and revises it thoroughly, a second edition might be regarded as a satisfactory performance of an extremely delicate task.

We are very glad to see a new edition of *The Æneid of Vergil*, translated into English verse by James Rhoades (Longmans). Mr. Rhoades is easily the first of the translators who have written in blank verse. He has gone as near the impossible as can be hoped. He has an admirable vocabulary, and he makes with sharpness and effect the points which Virgil's wonderful command of metre and form has emphasized.

The Satires of Juvenal, with Introduction and Notes by A. F. Cole (Dent), is a volume of the "Temple Greek and Latin Classics," which, being cheap and attractive in get-up, should be of real service in promoting classical knowledge. The original text is faced on the opposite page by Gifford's translation, which is spirited, if not literal. The editor explains where Gifford goes wrong or had an inferior reading, besides giving a few general notes, which might have been added to with advantage. Mr. Cole in his Introduction relies mainly on other critics for his views of Juvenal. He should not have allowed the title of the volume to pass. He has imitated Prof. Mayor in printing fourteen satires, but he has no word in the Introduction as to why two of the extant sixteen are omitted. A young student might think that they did not exist. The subject of Satires ii. and ix. might have been discreetly indicated.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Letters to Young and Old. By Mrs. C. W. Earle. (Smith & Elder.)—If every one's letters were as informative and entertaining and suggestive as Mrs. Earle's, life would be more interesting, at least as far as correspondence is concerned. Feeling that she had no more to say which might come under the shelter of the term "potpourri," she here gives us the benefit of a year's correspondence with various nephews and nieces; but in reality the material of this book is not so very far removed from potpourri. It contains a little of everything fragrant, as a good potpourri should. The first chapter consists of letters written during a holiday in Germany, and furnishes an astonishingly vivid itinerary and select guide-book to the places Mrs. Earle was happy enough to visit. Her miscellaneous letters deal with many aspects of human life, and are full of ripe wisdom and broad sympathies. It is only when she reaches the subject of diet that Mrs. Earle will meet with severe criticism. She is uncompromisingly vegetarian, and even would start a crusade against tea and coffee. After her sympathetic views on art and life this will possibly surprise her new readers. But our author has the courage of her convictions, and lives up to them. The chapter on gardening is, to our mind, the most interesting, and exhibits

both taste and knowledge. The pleasant volume concludes with a batch of letters written by Lady Normanby from Paris during the *boulevardisation* of 1848, and some notes on the Paris Exhibition of 1900. Altogether it is a delightful, gossiping olla podrida.

A FAMOUS democracy has given us the most outspoken criticism extant of men and politics, and it is from the United States that we get the freest and liveliest criticism of to-day. *Dissertations* by Mr. Dooley (Harper) have an international reputation, and show no falling off in piquancy, though their previous appearance in the English press has dulled the freshness of some of them. Dooley carries on the tradition of humour as a pleasant national corrective which survives happily in the veteran pen of Mark Twain, and which animated the pencil of Nast. We continue to regret our author's reckless and often meaningless use of spelling to indicate dialect, but it is possible that this, with his gift of comic exaggeration, serves somewhat as a cloak to veil his thwacking blows at such things as the national oratory (always inclined to be Demosthenic), the national flag overused as a sanctifying symbol (over here we employ it chiefly to deck out advertisements), and various eccentricities of royal procedure in Europe, which our public gibes at only in private.

To keep up this caustic and generally wise commentary on current affairs as Dooley has done is a great feat. All is not true to the character of the philosopher of Archey Road: the tired literary journalist peeps out here and there; but as a whole the Dooley philosophy is a work of excellent innuendo, of polished and admirably concealed artistry. We cannot in our provincial little island be expected to enjoy all the hits at Senator Beveridge and other American figures, but we find enough here to please everybody concerning such topics as motor-cars, 'The Simple Life,' 'The Intellectual Life,' and the various energies of Mr. Carnegie. As a specimen of the author's happy exaggeration we may quote the following on 'The Food We Eat':

"I have r-read th' report, an' now, whin I'm asked to pass th' corned beef, I pass. Oh dear, th' things I've consumed in days past. What is lard? Lard is annything that isn't good enough f'r an axle. What is potted ham? It is made in akel parts iv plaster iv Paris, sawdust, rope, an' incautious laborer. To what kingdom does canned chicken belong? It is a mineral."

SIR FRANK SWETTENHAM's account of the origin and progress of British influence in Malaya, published by Mr. John Lane under the title *British Malaya*, deserves more minute examination and description than is possible, owing to pressure on our space. The story is mainly of the last thirty years, and is most creditable to the officers on the spot and to the people. The officers deserve praise because—when warned by officials at home to give advice only, and not to meddle with minute detail unless prepared to be personally responsible—they did not hesitate to accept responsibility and exercise powerful influence, "as preferable to a position of impotence which no native in the country could have understood or appreciated." And only in lesser degree is credit due to the Malays, rulers and ruled, who, when once their confidence was gained, warmly espoused the cause of progress and development. The results, it need scarcely be said, are eminently satisfactory.

The Malay peninsula is subdivided into many States, which may be thus grouped: those included in the British Crown Colony known as the Straits Settlements, of which Singapore is the most important place;

those which form the Federated Malay States, dependencies of the British Crown, covering some 25,000 square miles; and lastly the Independent States and those more or less subject to Siamese control.

The larger part of the book deals with the Federated States, the causes which led to British intervention, and the steps which have resulted in their present prosperous condition. Tin-mining, a great industry, is mainly in the hands of the Chinese, of whom Sir Frank writes in favourable terms, whilst the rubber plantations in European hands have thriven amazingly, and offer a much-needed opening for adventurous young men. The book is attractively got up and well illustrated.

Heidelberg: its Princes and its Palaces. By Elizabeth Godfrey. (E. Grant Richards.)

—The preface of this book bears date March, 1905, and in it the author regrets that she has not seen the latest edition of Dr. Karl Pfaff's 'Heidelberg und Umgebung,' 1902. This does not seem very enterprising in her; but in other respects this book is a painstaking and appreciative account of the Hill of the Bilberries and the story of the Palatinate. We should have been surprised at the remark of "a rather learned man" quoted by Miss Godfrey to the effect that he did not know the Palatinate had a history, if we did not know by experience how unlimited is the ignorance of the erudite. But most learned persons even have read Carlyle, and have a nodding acquaintance with the history of the Thirty Years' War. There is a certain very lively chapter in Carlyle's history of Frederick the Great, by the by, of how Friedrich Wilhelm's method proved remedial in Heidelberg and the mad Catholic bull was taken by the tail, by the side of which Miss Godfrey's account of the matter is tame, and seems insufficient. The title of the book fairly indicates its scope. The author writes history round the personalities of the rulers of the Palatinate and their wives, whilst for those who are capable of a surfeit of German princelings and royal personages she has something to say of the religious struggles and of the University. "Talk of your German universities!" said the little old man, as lovers of 'Pickwick' will remember. "Pooh! Pooh! there's romance enough at home, only people never think of it." But the romance at home can never blind us to the beauty of Heidelberg, and the charm of its great University. On these matters Miss Godfrey, following her German authorities, writes well and wisely. The index is inaccurate and inadequate. The volume is illustrated and printed.

Behind the Veil. By Ethel Rolt Wheeler. (David Nutt.)—The ghosts of old abominable pains stalk slowly through Miss Wheeler's book. They do not thrill us, but they detach us from the present and win the stare which magnifies processions. Reincarnation is the theme which haunts her, and reminds us of her poem about a person who had

to learn from human woe....

Some wonder that [she] else could never know.

In this book, which exhibits, amongst other things, the miseries of a woman who lived five times, one feels a lack of inspiration. For if pain is to serve art, it must either evoke the grand anger against creators which confers warmth on pessimism, or it must prophesy a joy so splendid and enveloping that coward and martyr, critic and mere *ennuyé*, forget themselves when they perceive it. Miss Wheeler is not stern enough to evoke the one, nor majestic enough to be the prophet of the other. She is not, in fact, as some are by grace of feeling, either Anger or Joy; she is an anecdotist.

Her anecdotes are sometimes impressive: witness the singer who dies by torture for lifting her eyelids in the presence of a god, and the peasant wife who escapes a detestable tyranny by suicide. In a story which supposes the deliberate snapping of a loving bond between a woman and Hertha, Miss Wheeler reveals the fact that a neo-Celt can be a criminologist of insight. Two of Mr. Spare's illustrations are ludicrously unsuccessful.

The Nature and Purpose of the Universe. By John Denham Parsons. (Fisher Unwin.)—This is a work upon a vast subject, as its title sufficiently imports, and it deals specially with the increasingly debated question of human immortality. The design of the author is at the outset intimated by the statement of twenty-four theses, for which it is claimed that

"no other Credo, or deliberate summary of beliefs definitely held, dealing with anything like so wide a range of really fundamental problems, has been ventured upon by any other writer."

This claim is probably just. Portentous, however, as are the subject and method of the work, these are almost dwarfed by Mr. Parsons's English style. Sentence follows upon sentence of intolerable length; parenthetical clauses come on at one another's heels like an invading horde, sundering even the definite article and the noun it qualifies. This has rendered the book almost unreadable, and although it is clear that Mr. Parsons has read widely and thought for himself, it does not seem likely to us that any considerable number of persons will be physically or mentally able to follow his reasonings in all their sinuous windings by means of such a volume as the present.

Spenser, by the Rev. W. Tuckwell, is the latest volume in Messrs. Bell's "Miniature Series of Great Writers." It is, like his handbook to Chaucer which we reviewed on January 21st, 1905, well adapted for the large class of readers of "books about books." It is, moreover, illustrated by portraits of the chief men of the time, Spenser and his friends and patrons, and by Loggan's view of Pembroke Hall. Mr. Tuckwell is, perhaps, a little too dogmatic for our taste on certain points, and seems unable to realise the feeling of an Englishman under the Tudors for his sovereign, even in the most unfavourable circumstances. How much greater, then, would this feeling be when, under Elizabeth, the country had risen from moral and material bankruptcy to a leading place in the councils of Europe? The eulogies of poets are no stronger than the casually expressed views of private persons in letters or diaries, and it is small praise to the writers of the period to represent them, in this respect, as a tribe of mercenary parasites. Mr. Tuckwell has produced an excellent brief biography of Spenser, a full analysis of 'The Faery Queene,' and a first-rate chapter on 'The Spenserian Secret,' where he has had the advantage of reading, and, to some extent, disagreeing with, M. Jussierand.

The Little Flowers of the Glorious Messer St. Francis and of his Friars. Done into English with Notes by W. Heywood. With an Introduction by A. G. F. Howell. (Methuen & Co.)—The forty illustrations of this excellent version of the 'Fioretti' are the best commentary on Mr. Howell's remarks concerning the influence of St. Francis on Italian art. They are selected from Benozzo Gozzoli, Giotto, Della Robbia, Pisano, Fra Angelico, Raphael, and F. L. Benouville, with some good photographs of places mentioned. The Introduction contains in a condensed form a good deal

of information about St. Francis and the 'Fioretti,' without adding any fresh material. Mr. Heywood's version is founded on the Italian text of M. Sabatier, published in 1901, with references to other editions, such as that of Cesari. His notes are mostly concerned with elucidations of the text and justifications of the renderings adopted, and might have been supplemented by some considerations on the topography of the story. The passage put in brackets on p. 38 is perfectly genuine. It occurs in the 'Floretum' and in all the best MSS., being omitted by some editors on grounds of propriety. Mr. Heywood's rendering is far and away the best and most complete of those before the public, and he omits nothing that can make it useful or easy of reference.

The Book of Gilly (Smith & Elder), by Emily Lawless, is a detailed account of four unexciting months in a boy's life, spent at Inishbeg, "an island the size of a postage stamp," as the boy's tutor somewhat aggressively calls it. The author's refinement and photographic minuteness lend a certain distinction to the book, but its excessive analysis is wearisome to the general reader, in spite of the exalted rank of its youthful hero.

The Russian Grandmother's Wonder Tales. By Louise Seymour Houghton. Illustrated by W. T. Benda. (Bickers & Son.)—This pretty collection of stories comes to us from America, and consists of translations from the German version of the tales of the Southern Slavs by Dr. Friedrich Krauss. The stories have been before the German public since 1885, but they are well worthy of an English dress. They have all the wild, unbounded fancy which Slavonic tales seem to share with Irish. The imagination runs riot, and the animal world is pressed abundantly into the service of the *raconteur*. We do not exactly see why these stories are assigned to a "Russian" grandmother, unless Russian be taken for the symbol of everything Slavonic. There seems even a more direct Oriental influence in these Dalmatian and Serbian tales, because the Turk is at their very doors, and in times a little earlier had a great deal more to do with them. "Going home to Varazdin," a Croatian town of Hungary, seems to be journeying a good way from a Russian grandmother. But it is a very pretty book, and the translator says truly in her preface that the reader will find many similar stories nearer home. The illustrations are very spirited and tasteful. Since Slavonic folk-tales do not seem yet to be "vieux jeu," we recommend this charming little work as a gift-book.

It is difficult to feel in this present year of grace any great keenness about *The Monk*, which gave its author, M. G. Lewis, his familiar nickname. Messrs. Gibbings have, at any rate, presented the tale in three attractive volumes, nicely bound, printed, and illustrated, and in this form the story has the best chance of being read. The Introduction gives an interesting account of Lewis, who was something of a social light in his day, and his reply to the attacks on his work.

The illustrations by H. M. Brock in *Puss in Boots* and *Jack the Giant-Killer* (Newnes & Co.) reach a high level of excellence. Never before have the old folk-tales of Brittany and Cornwall appeared in such sumptuous guise: the gentle humour of the one and the grim ferocity of the other have inspired Mr. Brock to give us of his best.

An important phase in the welding together of Great Britain is described, with due regard for sentiment both north and south of the Tweed, by Jeanie Lang in *The Story of Robert Bruce* (Jack). In another of the same useful series ("The Children's Heroes") the extension of greater Britain six hundred years later in Central Africa is shown by Vaulter Golding in *The Story of Stanley*. The author is to be congratulated on the judicious way in which he has done his part. We are not so satisfied with the illustrations. They are gruesome and ineffective.

In "Told to the Children Series" *The Story of Guy of Warwick* is set forth anew by H. E. Marshall, and *Stories from the Odyssey* by Jeanie Lang.

In *The Seven Wayfarers*, by Dorothea Hollins (Elkin Matthews), the author shows herself a fervent apostle of the simple life, and at least compels admiration of its beauty from those who cannot follow her all the way. This unpretentious little book is a series of parables connected by a certain golden chain of love. The style is graceful and the matter unexceptionable.

Things Worth Doing and How to Do Them, by Lina Beard and Adelia B. Beard (Newnes & Co.), is a sort of encyclopædia of minor domestic activities, dealing with "parties, shows, and entertainments," miniature "seven wonders of the world," and "things to make for home, gift-days, and fairs"; but the volume needs almost rewriting to make it as useful to our girls as it may well be to the American cousins for whom it was originally compiled.

THE firm of Kelly's Directories send us the *Post Office London Directory*, 1907, specially bound for our use. The volume, which includes County Suburbs, is a wonderful compendium of information, which we have tested at various points, and found invariably accurate.

WE have also before us *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage* for 1907 (Harrison & Sons). This is the sixty-ninth edition of this standard work, which is kept up to date with remarkable diligence. Mr. Ashworth P. Burke in his Preface gives an interesting summary of the past year.

WE have received from Messrs. Dean & Son the new year's edition of *Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Companionage* (Royal Edition). The editor in his Preface gives brief details showing the thorough character of the volume, which runs to 2,400 pages. Occurrences during printing are duly noted at the beginning. The whole forms the most comprehensive publication of the kind available.—Those who like a smaller volume will be well served by *Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, &c.* (Whittaker & Co.), which has reached its sixty-seventh year.

Whittaker's Peerage, &c., reaches us together with *Whittaker's Almanack*, both being published at 12, Warwick Lane. The 'Almanack' is so much of a fixture in all well-constituted establishments that it does not need commendation; while the 'Peerage' is in steady demand as a book of reference on account of its useful 'Index to Seats and Residences.'

Hazell's Annual (Hazell, Watson & Viney), edited by W. Palmer, has reached its twenty-second year. Its sub-title is "A Cyclopædic Record of Men and Topics of the Day." We think it would be well to give more space to the topics, and omit brief biographies which are available elsewhere. Why not, for instance, state the addresses of the Christian Science churches in London?

That they exist every one knows. The Roads Improvement Association is included, but where is the Smoke Abatement Society? The division between Arts and Science at the two distinct foundations at Aberdeen should have been explained. The account of 'Newspapers' needs addition and revision. In matters of geography and politics the volume is well informed; and two summaries of special interest concern the plays and the sport of the past year.

We have received the volume of *The Dickensian* for 1906, published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall for the Dickens Fellowship, and congratulate the editor on a second successful year. The volume has various green covers of the original issues of Dickens bound in, and is a wonderfully varied repertory of "ana" concerning Dickens. There are many illustrations of interest, and numerous references to old as well as new criticisms of Dickens. Short articles are, as might be expected, most favoured, and some of them would bear amplification or correction. We think, for instance, that there is more of literary allusion in Dickens than Mr. J. A. Lovat Fraser imagines, and may return to the subject some day. He has himself sadly mangled a classical quotation on p. 186. Similarly Mr. J. W. T. Ley, in reviewing Mr. Chesterton's book on Dickens, speaks of the writers who "hold a mirror up to life." "To hold, as 't were, the mirror up to nature" is the phrase in 'Hamlet,' and Dickens, a good Shakespearean, would, we doubt not, have got it right. Mr. Percy Fitzgerald dilates on the Tompion clock at Bath as if little was known of Tompion, but he will be found in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' It would be interesting to know in how many towns beards still exist. We came across these tremendous dignitaries the last time that we were in Devizes.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Ballard (F.), Theomorphism True: God and the Universe in Modern Light. 5/ net. A sequel to 'Haeckel's Monism False.'
- Biggs (C. R. D.), Public Worship in the Book of Common Prayer, 2/6 net. A handbook for lay people.
- Brookington (A. A.), The Disciple in the Seven Churches. Epistles of Paul the Apostle, edited by J. S. Foster Chamberlain, 3/6
- Essays for the Times, Nos. 22, 23, 24, 6d. net each.
- Holland (H. Scott), Vital Values, 3/6
- Lilley (A. L.), Adventus Regni, 3/ net. Fifteen sermons, chiefly on the Parables of the Kingdom, and four Advent addresses.
- Maxwell (A.), Carpenter and King, 3/6
- Smyth (W. W.), The Bible in the Full Light of Modern Science, 1/
- Ward (Canon A.), Psalmi Penitentiales, 1/6. First appeared in *Church Weekly*, 1898. A Lenten exposition based on the Hebrew text.

Lanc.

- Arnold (G. F.), Psychology applied to Legal Evidence and other Constructions of Law, 11/6 net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Artist's Almanac, 1907, 6d. Its usefulness could be extended if its scope were widened to include continental exhibitions.
- Buckinghamshire Records, Vol. IX. No. 3.
- Calthrop (D. C.), English Costume: Vol. IV. Georgian, 7/6.
- Charles II. to George IV., with illustrations, 19 full-page plates in colour. For reviews of former volumes see *Athen.*, Aug. 4th and Dec. 1st, 1906.
- Penrose's Pictorial Annual, 1907. The Process Year-Book, with numerous examples of the best process work of the day.
- Vinci (L. da), Thoughts on Art and Life, translated by M. Baring, 6dols. net.

Poetry and Drama.

- Another Handful of Leaves, 1/ net.
- Atkinson (E. J. R.), The Shrine of Desire.
- By Still Waters, by A. E. A reprint of former publications with one or two additions. Good specimen of the work of the Dun Emer Press.
- Davis (L.), The Goose Girl at the Well, 3/6 net. A fairy play, adapted from the Brothers Grimm. Songs by D. Radford.
- Garden Anthology, edited by R. Gardner, 2/6 net.
- Gibson (C.), The Spirit of Love, 2dols. 25 net.

History and Biography.

- Besant (Sir W.), Medieval London: Vol. II. Ecclesiastical, 30/ net. For review of Vol. I. see *Athen.*, July 21st, 1906.
- Galloway (Sir R. Payne), A Summary of the History, Construction, and Effects in Warfare of the Projectile-throwing Engines of the Ancients, 5/ net. Also deals with Turkish and other Oriental bows of medieval and later times.
- St. Johnston (R.), A History of Dancing, 3/6. Dancing as a religious ceremony, ancient dancing, modern dances, and some of the more famous stage dancers of the present day.
- Victoria County Histories: Lincoln, Vol. II.; Norfolk, Vol. II.; Northampton, Vol. II., 31/6 each.

Geography and Travel.

- East and West Indian Mirror, translated by J. A. J. de Villiers. An account of Joria van Spielbergen's voyage round the world (1614-17), and the Australian navigations of Jacob le Maire.
- Power (M.), Wayside India, 21/. Light book of travel during the time of the Prince of Wales's visit, and containing 32 illustrations by the author, printed in colours.

Sports and Pastimes.

- Chadwick's Handbook of Motor-Cars, 1906-7, 12/6 net.

Philology.

- American Philological Association, Transactions and Proceedings, Vol. XXXVI.
- Modern Philology, October, 1906.
- New English Dictionary on Historical Principles: Mesne-Misbirth, edited by H. Bradley, 5/

School-Books.

- Shelley (C. E.) and Stenhouse (E.), A Health Reader, Book I.

Science.

- Barlow (Wm.) and Pope (Wm. Jackson), Development of the Tonic Theory.
- British Standard Specification for Carbon-Filament Glow Lamps, 5/ net.
- Carslaw (H. S.), Introduction to the Theory of Fourier's Series and Integrals, 14/ net.
- Finn (F.), Garden and Aviary Birds of India; How to Know the Indian Waters, 5/ net each.
- Parsons (E. C.), The Family: an Ethnographical and Historical Outline, 12/6 net.
- Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society's Transactions, Vol. XX. Part I, 3/
- Sinel (J.), An Outline of the Natural History of our Shores, with Chapters on Collecting, &c., 7/6
- United States National Herbarium: Vol. XI. Flora of the State of Washington, by C. V. Piper.
- Whiting (A.), Aids to Medical Diagnosis, 2/6

Juvenile Books.

- Panting (J. H.), The Hero of Garside School, 3/6
- Van der Hoeven (G.), Snow-drop, Newly Told, 2/6

General Literature.

- Boyle's Court Guide, 1907, 5/ net.
- Defoe (D.), The Fortunes and Misfortunes of the Famous Moll Flanders and the Fortunate Mistress, with Introduction by E. A. Baker, 6/ net.
- Dissertations by Mr. Dooley, 6/. See p. 13.
- Early English Prose Romances, edited by W. J. Thoms, Revised and Enlarged Edition, 6/ net.
- Edge (J. H.), An Irish Utopia, 3/6. The author, in trying to compass two different aims in one book—a novel and a tract on the unity of Christendom—though showing intimate acquaintance with Irish thought, has failed to write satisfactorily from either point of view.
- Gilchrist (E.), Tiles from the Porcelain Tower, 1dols. 25 net.
- Gould (Nat.), A Sporting Squatter, 2/. A novel written in the author's usual easy style; has some plot and love interest.
- Magnay (Sir W.), The Duke's Dilemma, 6/. A comedy consequent upon the interchange of two personalities.
- Medical Directory, 1907, 14/ net.
- Mitford (C. G.), Izelle of the Dunes, 6/
- Murray (D. C.), The Penniless Millionaire, 6/. A lurid tale of the fate that befell the stealer of an Eastern jewel of great value.
- Nichols (W. B.), Firelight Fancies, 2/6 net.
- Oliver and Boyd's Edinburgh Almanac and National Repository for 1907, 6/6 net.
- Oulton (S. C.), The Turn of the Tide, 5/
- Perfect (H. T.), And Another, 6/. Sequel to 'One of a Few.'
- Twain (Mark), The Thirty-Thousand Dollar Bequest, and other Stories, 6/
- Upper Norwood Athenæum: The Record of the Winter Meetings and Summer Excursions, 1906, edited by Theo. Pitt.
- Witty-Cur's Almanack for 1907, edited by Jim Crow, 6d. net. A nonsense book after the style of the 'Signs of the Times.'

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Lermann (W.), Altgriechische Plastik, 25m.
- Regling (K.), Terina, 12m.
- Steinmann (E.), Das Geheimnis der Medicigraber Michel Angelos, 12m.

History and Biography.

- Frinkel (J.), Goethes Briefwechsel m. e. Kinde, ed., 3 vols., 6m.
- Sorel (G.), Le Système historique de Renan, 4 parts, 11fr.

General Literature.

- Ardel (H.), Un Conte bleu, 3fr. 50.

* * All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

TEMPLA SERENA.

How shine the days, the years that lead
The wanderer to his lifelong goal,
If but he knows himself indeed
One with his friend in heart and soul!

Nor to the west nor to the east,
Like those wise men of old, he turns;
For worshipping he wants no priest,
The star within his bosom burns.

REYNOLD A. NICHOLSON.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MAITLAND.

By the death of the Downing Professor of English Law Cambridge has lost one of her few men of genius, and England the most brilliant of her historians. Within the limits of this notice we can only sketch the outlines of his career, and indicate some of his claims to the admiration of his contemporaries and "those that come after." In his lifetime these claims were acknowledged by honorary degrees from Oxford, Glasgow, and Cracow, besides his own University; and they are likely to be felt with increasing force as time goes on.

His actual achievements are remarkable enough, especially in view of his sadly broken health during the last few years; but it was their very distinctive quality that won for him a position almost unique in the world of scholars. Born in 1850, he was the son of John Gorham Maitland, and the grandson of the combative and humorous Tractarian historian S. R. Maitland, in whose 'Dark Ages' the reader will find many a hint of those powers of research and of realizing the past which made the late Professor the most vivid of writers, even when he touched themes which in other hands were arid and abstract.

Maitland was educated at Eton and Trinity. In reading for the Moral Sciences Tripos he early acquired that reverence for Henry Sidgwick which always marked him. It is curious that he should have been bracketed senior with Dr. Cunningham, who has also contributed much to the expansion of historical knowledge, and with whom he had a lifelong friendship. Both men failed to get a prize Fellowship—it was, we think, won by Mr. (now Prof.) James Ward; and Maitland spent fifteen years away from Cambridge in practice at the Bar. Led to the study of legal antiquities mainly through Vinogradoff, he produced his famous edition of Bracton's 'Note-Book' in 1887, the Gloucester Pleas having appeared in 1884. Largely through Sidgwick's means he became Reader in English Law in 1884, and succeeded to the Downing Professorship in 1888. This post he held until his death, although it is an open secret that he was offered the Regius Professorship of Modern History on the death of Acton in 1902. But since the precarious state of his health was then compelling him to winter every year in the Canaries, he was unable, with his high standard of duty, to accept the offer, though no one would have adorned the position to greater advantage. He was a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, an exceptional honour, not often conferred on other than practising lawyers.

As an historian his position was unique, for he combined, in a degree hardly found since Gibbon, the artistic and scientific aspects of his *métier*. For profundity and philosophic power he must be compared with Gierke; for laborious investigation of archives and court rolls he was hardly equalled by Stubbs himself. Yet he had a power of striking the imagination, and of mar-

shalling details, which made the past seem living. An undergraduate once complained that he could take no notes at Maitland's lectures, because they were "so interesting." Maitland could make a discussion of legal antiquities more exciting than a battle narrative by a "drum and trumpet" writer. He had an amazing ear for words, and few who read it fail to be impressed by the final paragraph of 'Domesday Book and Beyond': "By slow degrees the thoughts of our forefathers, their common thoughts about common things, will have become thinkable once more."

He did not, like most modern historians, produce what is really a comment on the original authorities, but welded them together, so that even where he is theorizing his theories appear to grow of themselves out of the facts, instead of being an afterthought. His writing, though often difficult, has none of that "stodginess" which is the general characteristic of the constitutional historian. Any one can see this who reads the passages on feudalism or the jury in the 'History of English Law,' the great book which he produced in conjunction with Sir F. Pollock in 1895. The reason may have been that he had been a practising lawyer, and was always trying to see what would have been the view of the courts on this or that topic in the days of which he wrote. He was perhaps at his best in the borderland between philosophy, law, and history, and he has done more than any other Englishman to popularize the doctrine of the true personality of corporations; witness his admirable introduction to the fragment on mediæval political theories he translated from Gierke's 'Genossenschaftsrecht' (1900). He once wrote, in his humorous way, to the writer of this article that there ought to be inscribed on his tomb the words: "Hic jacet persona ficta."

Although the matter of his books was so important, and indeed revolutionary, he never allowed himself to forget the graces of manner. His style was profoundly reminiscent of Scriptural phraseology, and was lit up by flashes of wit at the most unexpected moments. He always had an eye for the effect of a vivid detail, which is the secret of interesting writing. At times he was hard to understand from his extremely allusive turn and the absence of narrative faculty. An instance of this may be found in the chapter on the Elizabethan settlement which he contributed to 'The Cambridge Modern History'—a chapter much criticized, yet lighting up the subject in a pregnant style beyond any other writer. Even those who dislike it would hardly deny its brilliancy. He was, however, little interested in the personal side of history, and for this reason will never be popular with the general reader. Legal ideas and the economic and legal structure of society were the side which he loved to investigate, and which he set forth with a luminous and unrivalled charm. His greatest achievements are the above-mentioned 'History of English Law' and 'Domesday Book and Beyond,' besides his wonderful prefaces to his Selden Society volumes. These will justify the assertion of Acton that Maitland was "the ablest historian in England," delivered at a time when Stubbs, Gardiner, and Creighton were still with us.

Probably, however, his smaller book on 'Canon Law in England' (1898) attracted a wider circle; for it touched on matters of immediate ecclesiastical controversy. This work was originally delivered in lecture form, and affords a remarkable instance of one characteristic of the Professor, less widely known than his intellectual power. Maitland was not merely a writer; he was

also an orator. Although as a lecturer he was extremely nervous and read nearly every word, he had the orator's power of thrilling his listeners both by his voice and his intense preoccupation with his subject. He could send a class away feeling that the study of twelfth-century law was the one thing on earth worth living for. In early Cambridge days he had achieved success at the Union, and to the end of his life was an admirable after-dinner speaker. His display of fireworks when he spoke in favour of women's degrees startled and delighted the academic world; to all who had ever attended his lectures it seemed natural enough. As an historian he must rank high, if not highest in the nineteenth century; but he will be remembered no less for other characteristics. His recent life of Leslie Stephen gives some hint of his gifts as a friend. Both his interests and his reading were wide, and he took his due place in University affairs, serving on the Council of the Senate, and always ready with advice on the machinery of the subjects in which he was interested. His legal opinion, too, was often sought. He occasionally wrote reviews for *The Athenæum*, being a friend of Norman Maccoll, whose sceptical views and connexion with Downing he shared. One of the last publications from his pen must have been his article on Mary Bateson contributed to our own pages on December 8th.

This notice must not conclude without one word of Maitland as his friends knew him. With all his genius he had the simplest of natures, and a humility truly touching. No one had much to do with him but came to love him; and we doubt if a man whose views were so clear-cut—both in religion and politics—ever made so few enemies. He was the least self-seeking of men, and was prompt to help and advise all who in any degree shared his passion for inquiry. He was not a whit professorial in manner, and seemed to be learning when he was teaching. This transparent sincerity of nature and intellectual passion may be the secret of his unique charm. Speaking of the Germanist restorers of Teutonic law, he once declared that if there was science among them there was also love. No truer word could be spoken either of Maitland's work or his life.

THE BOOK SALES OF 1906.

I.

VERY few first-class sales of books of a general character coming from single sources took place during the year which has just closed. The tendency now manifested by book-collectors is to specialize rather than to form extensive libraries, and this no doubt arises from the fact that really important books, some of which at least would necessarily have to be included in any all-round scheme of an ambitious character, are now so difficult to acquire, that modern general libraries of the first importance have become virtually impossible. That such libraries exist is, of course, common knowledge; but they are not wholly modern; they were not formed to-day nor yesterday, but have grown under the care of successive owners, and in their origin, at any rate, are ancestral. I speak of the rule, and according to this rule a really important sale by auction held at the present time comprises, nearly always, books derived from a variety of sources. The country is evidently not yet swept bare of everything rare and valuable books, recently unearthed in many cases, continue to come into the market.

The sale held by Messrs. Sotheby on June 27th last furnishes a typical instance of what is meant. This was of the miscellaneous character which has now become usual, but it was at the same time extremely important, for seventeen pre-Shakespearean plays (some of them unrecorded) attracted widespread attention, and fetched the large sum of 2,600*l.* in the aggregate. This was from fifteen to twenty times as much as these plays would have brought in the days when the glory of a library was estimated chiefly by its magnitude, and collectors held the theory that books should hang together, as it were, in consequential fashion. All these plays were bought by one bookseller—Mr. Quaritch—in spite of keen competition. Many other isolated instances of books and manuscripts (the latter especially) having brought high prices have been recorded during the last twelve months, but there has nevertheless been a dearth of important libraries. That of Trentham Hall was the most noticeable, though the collection of Mr. L. W. Hodson, of Wolverhampton, chiefly remarkable for its manuscripts, realized a larger amount. The library of Mr. George Holland, of Sussex Square, that of Mr. J. A. Slater, of Mecklenburgh Square, the Truman collections, and the library of Mr. C. J. Spence, of North Shields, were the most notable private collections which came into the market during the period named.

The question as to what constitutes a first-class library or an important book is one which need not be considered in the special circumstances which give rise to this article. A library or book of that character might not be valuable from a marketable point of view, neither might the library be extensive. Importance may well centre in utility, as it really ought to do; but, unfortunately, the importance of books is not necessarily measured by that, any more than it is by their number or their size. An important book at this time of day is one which a great many people want, and only a few can have; and as the want changes continually, so books of all classes become at one time more or less important, from this point of view, than they are at another. The records of recent sales show conclusively that examples of early English printing; Americana of a certain well-defined era; old editions of the English classics, particularly plays and poems; books containing written inscriptions—as, for example, the Latin Bible which once belonged to Ben Jonson, and was sold for 320*l.*—the value of the book *qua* book being comparatively trifling; and manuscripts, mediæval and artistic, or modern and classic, so long as they are classic enough—all these are in such demand that the supply falls hopelessly short. These are the important books of the day, while other classes have been, within the last few years, slipping into the background; why, I cannot tell, but the decrees of fashion have so ordained it. It is also notable that books of an ordinary character—that is to say, the great majority—cost less now than they did some few years ago. Their value has been falling, slowly but surely, ever since the close of the year 1901, and a collection of good and useful books might be formed now for much less than has been possible at any time during the past five years. The bookbuyer of average means is really not interested in those sensational prices which appear to be reported with increasing frequency, but in reality are not. His concern is with books in the mass, and they are, as a whole, cheaper than they have been for some time.

I now turn to consider the important sales

of the year, numbering about fifty, in the order in which they occurred, selecting, as usual, the best books for remembrance or for purposes of comparison. Other sales have been held from time to time, but they are of little value for the special purpose in view, nor would it be desirable to present a mass of statistics without any adequate reason. The first sale of any real importance was held at Sotheby's on January 15th and two following days, the library of the late Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, of the High Court, Calcutta, and other properties being concerned. A not very good copy of Dryden's 'Alexander's Feast'; or, the Power of Musique,' 1697, folio, realized 6l. 15s. (half vellum), and Whitney's 'Choice of Emblemes,' 1586, 4to, 10l. 17s. 6d. (morocco extra). These are small amounts, but serve to illustrate forcibly one class of book which is in great demand just now. Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's sale of January 25th and 26th was also good, the feature here being Cotton Mather's 'Wonders of the Invisible World,' 1693, 4to, 15l. 10s. (calf extra, leaf mended), and Increase Mather's 'Further Account,' 1693, 4to, 12l. 10s. (*ibid.*, shaved). The Rev. Mr. Fraser's library, sold at Sotheby's, with a number of other books, on January 29th and following days, had a copy of Ruskin's 'Poems,' 1850, with inscription in the handwriting of the author. This sold for 44l. (original cloth); while an extra-illustrated Dallaway and Cartwright's 'History of the Western Division of Sussex,' extended from two to four volumes, 1815-1832-30, folio, made 131l. (morocco extra); 'Paradise Lost,' with two title-pages, dated respectively 1667 and 1669 (the second and the seventh), 105l. (old calf, stained); and a rather unusual book, Van Somer's 'Compleat Book of Ornaments,' and 'A New Book of Ornaments,' together 2 vols., folio, 18l. (unbound). The last sale of the month was held by Messrs. Hodgson on January 31st *et seq.*, when the 'Opera' of Seneca, edited by Justus Lipsius, and printed at Antwerp in 1615, folio, realized 23l. 10s. (old russias). This book bore the inscription, in the poet's own handwriting, "P. B. Shelley, from his affectionate Clara Clairmont, April 19th, 1815."

Early in February Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold the libraries of the late Mr. G. B. Wieland, the late Mr. Wentworth Wass, and other properties, the 266 lots in the catalogue bringing about 650l. R. L. Stevenson's 'Works,' 28 vols., 1894-8, sold for 32l. (buckram, uncut); a series of Royal Academy Catalogues from 1769 to 1901 inclusive, with the prices marked from 1860 (except 1891), 10 vols., 8vo, 26l. (half morocco uncut); Burton's 'Arabian Nights' and the 'Supplemental Nights,' together 16 vols., 8vo, 1885-6, 26l. 10s. (original cloth); Cockayne's 'Peerage,' 8 vols., 1887-1898, 8vo, 24l. 3s. (half-calf); Phineas Fletcher's 'The Purple Island,' 1633, 4to, 13l. (original calf); *The Sporting Magazine* from January, 1842, to December, 1870, together 58 vols., 8vo, 78l. (half-calf). This serial began in 1792, and between that date and its termination in 1870, 156 volumes were published. A full set realizes from 150l. to 300l., according to condition and binding.

Mr. Edwin Truman's library was sold in two divisions: the first, comprising books of a general character, on February 13th and three following days; and the celebrated Cruikshank collection from May 7th to 12th. The general collection brought 3,600l., but no exceptional prices. Some of the "lots" were interesting. One small quarto, containing a number of old plays by Massinger, Shirley, Ford, and others, which Mr. Truman had picked up

some twenty-five or thirty years ago for 2s., now realized 83l.; and another collection of plays, bought for 27s., fetched 31l. 10s. Mr. Truman was a collector of the old school, who hunted his quarry down in all sorts of unlikely places, and took pleasure in the chase. He does not seem to have found anything of great importance, except in the Cruikshank series; but many of his books were excellent of their kind, as, for instance, Goldsmith's 'Citizen of the World,' the first edition, in the original boards, 2 vols., 1762, which sold for 44l.; 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' 2 vols., Salisbury, 1766, 21l. (defective); 'The First Part of the Tragical Raigne of Selimus,' 1594, small 4to, 19l. 5s. (head-lines cut into, blank leaf missing); 29 leaves only of the first edition of the 'Lamentable Tragedie of Locrine,' at one time attributed to Shakespeare, 24l. 10s.; and an imperfect copy of 'Master Arden of Faversham,' 1633, 4to, said to be by Shakespeare on the strength of an assertion to that effect in the preface to the reprint of 1770, 18l. 10s. A complete series of the Catalogues of the Society of Artists of Great Britain from 1760 to 1791, interleaved and extra-illustrated, sold for 38l. 10s.; Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair,' in the 20 original yellow covers, for 48l. (some backs broken); and 'The Second Funeral of Napoleon,' 1841, for 30l. (wrapper soiled). Two other copies of the last-named trifle were sold during the year. One was very inferior, but the other, belonging to Mr. Holland, fetched 41l., a fair price for examples in good condition. Mr. Truman is said to have acquired his copy for 9s. 6d., but that was doubtless long ago.

The library of Mr. J. A. Slater, sold on February 23rd, also contained some good books; but here again the total amount realized (1,169l.) was very evenly distributed over the catalogue. One book must, however, be specially mentioned. This was Shelley's 'Queen Mab,' 1813, in the original boards, in such exceedingly clean condition that it might, from the look of it, have been published but a few days before. In May, 1903, a similar copy realized 166l., and this one went for 2l. more. Both had, of course, the title, dedication to Harriet *****, and the imprint "Printed by P. B. Shelley, 23, Chapel Street, Grosvenor Square, 1813," on the final page.

J. HERBERT SLATER.

THE VOWEL IN "CHANGE," &c.

Marburg.

In his very kind notice of my book on 'Shakespeare's Pronunciation' (*Athenæum*, December 22nd) your reviewer points out that I have adduced no evidence for the identification of the vowel in *change* and *danger* with that in *man*. As may be seen from Ellis, iii. 885, the short *a* sound is recorded in *change* by Smith and Gill; and Jiriczek's word-list (in his reprint of Gill's 'Logonomia') increases the number of cases from the two given by Ellis to no less than seven. Then there is *Strange*, quoted from Gill, both by Ellis, p. 904, and by Jiriczek, p. 214 (who shows that the singular as well as the plural of that name is respelled by Gill with short *a*). In Ellis, p. 885, *shandzh* is also mentioned as an equivalent of Bullokar's transcription of *change*. This, however, has been proved to be an error, or rather a misprint, by Dr. Hauck, in his dissertation on Bullokar (Marburg, 1906), the sign used by Bullokar really indicating the long *a*, as in *mane*. In a few other words of this type Bullokar has a notation which is meant for diphthongal *au*, whilst Butler prefers *ai*. All these forms may be explained.

In my opinion, French *a* or *au* in similar words was in M.E. rendered in two ways, either by short *a* or by *au*—the former at present appearing as short *a*, e.g. in *plant* (American pronunciation); the latter as the *a* of *all*, e.g. in *vault*. Early palatalization (Butler's *ai*), or mere lengthening, before *mb*, *nge*, led to the present long *a* sound; later lengthening before *nt*, &c., to the sound of *a* in *father* (hence the two pronunciations of *vault*, &c.).

WILHELM VIÉTOR.

Literary Gossip.

MR. JOHN LANE will issue the January number of *The Independent Review*, formerly published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. An attractive list of articles and reviews has been prepared, including papers by the Abbé Dimnet on 'The Crisis in France,' Mr. J. A. Hobson on 'The Lords or the People,' Mr. C. F. G. Masterman on 'Twelve Months of Parliament,' Mr. Herbert Paul on 'The Victorian Drawing-Room: Lady Dorothy Nevill's Memoirs,' Mr. Keir Hardie on 'The Moral of Huddersfield,' while Earl Russell writes a reply to 'The Motor Tyranny.' The ideals of cultured Liberalism which have distinguished the *Review* will be maintained, but, as hitherto, articles of general appeal will be included, irrespective of political interest.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS announce for early publication this season 'The History, Law, and Practice of the Stock Exchange,' by the author of 'Poley on Solicitors'; 'Encyclopædia of Marine Law,' by Mr. Laurence Duckworth; 'Household Law,' by Mr. J. A. Slater; 'Dictionary of Commercial Correspondence: Commercial Correspondence in Spanish,' by Prof. Monteverde; and 'The World's Commercial Products,' by Mr. W. G. Freeman and Mr. S. E. Chandler. In general literature many new books will be announced later; the literary activities of the firm in this new branch of their business are to be greatly extended during the present year.

The Home Counties Magazine for January contains articles on 'Bulstrode,' 'Palimpsest Brasses in Hertfordshire,' 'Old Croydon Tram-Road,' 'Wanstead,' and 'London Church Plate,' and the conclusion of Mrs. Berkeley's article on 'Dove-Coves.'

The Scottish Historical Review opens the year with an anniversary article on the Union by Prof. Hume Brown. M. L. Dimier discusses Queen Mary's portraits with Mr. Lang. Other subjects are Scotland and the Papacy, 1378-1429; a Sutherland league of alliance, 1745; Irish legend and modern poetry; the Captain of Crawford Castle; 'Scalacronica' translated; and an inedited Galloway satire by the blind poet Blacklock.

THE 'Introduction to the New Testament' by the late Dr. Salmon is now a standard book. He devoted the last years of his life to a kindred work on the Synoptic Gospels, which will be published early in this year by Mr. Murray. It

consists of an independent inquiry into the origin of the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, their derivation from a common original, and dependence on one another. Taking the Greek text as his basis, and placing the parallel passages side by side, the author deals with each incident separately.

MR. MURRAY is also publishing a book by Miss Louisa Jebb, based on her inquiries as to small holdings in different countries. Such holdings as have been created by natural occurrence, private enterprise, and legislative action will be separately described, as well as labour colonies and various kindred subjects.

MESSRS. B. F. STEVENS & BROWN write:—

"With reference to the paragraph in your issue of last week stating, on the authority of the *Boston Transcript*, that we purchased the three Shelley notebooks formerly belonging to Dr. Garnett for 3,000*l.* on behalf of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., and that they were probably bought for Mr. Frederic R. Halsey. Please note that neither of these statements is correct."

It does not often happen that a question of immediate political or social interest is authoritatively treated in a contemporary publication compiled, perhaps, several years previously. Readers of the chapter on the 'Rulers of the County,' including the "Justice of mean degree," in Mr. and Mrs. Webb's recent work on 'English Local Government,' must have been struck with its opportune appearance, without perhaps reflecting that the chapter was probably drafted long before recent political developments were in sight.

MESSRS. ALSTON RIVERS have in preparation, for publication early in February, a new novel by Archibald Marshall, entitled 'Exton Manor.' Later in the season the same house will issue Marjorie Bowen's new book, which will bear the title of 'The Leopard and the Lily.'

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT will publish in the course of a few days a book by Mr. Putnam Weale entitled 'Indiscreet Letters from Peking.' The letters form virtually a diary of the siege and its perils.

Two interesting volumes of Keats were sold at Messrs. Anderson's rooms in New York three weeks ago, and both at one time were in the Rowfant Library. The copy of the 'Poems,' 1817, was in the original brown-paper boards, and had inserted an autograph fragment of eight lines of 'The Pot of Basil,' beginning "Piteous she look'd at dead and senseless things." This sold for 500 dollars. The second volume was 'Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes, and other Poems,' 1820, in the original boards, uncut, and also with a fragment of a Keats MS. inserted, namely, sixteen lines from 'Otho the Great,' beginning "The Duke is out of temper." The 'Lamia' volume brought 405 dollars. The same sale included Thackeray's copy of Simpson's 'Elements of Euclid,' 1791, with the novelist's signature in two places. This book was sold

at Messrs. Sotheby's in June, 1903, for 11*l.* 10*s.*; in the following year it appeared in a New York bookseller's catalogue priced at 300 dollars, and has now changed hands at the more modest sum of 140 dollars.

It is stated that the Library of Harvard University has recently acquired the set of *The Spectator* which was formerly Malone's, and which realized 7*l.* in a miscellaneous sale at Messrs. Sotheby's in February, 1901. The Harvard set (for which the sum of 500 dollars was paid) seems to have been perfected since it was sold in 1901, as it contains not only the Addison *Spectators*, but also the nineteen issues of the second series, and Nos. 2 to 8 of the final issue, with which Addison had no concern.

M. FRANCIS CHARMES, the successor of Ferdinand Brunetière as editor-in-chief of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, is a native of Aurillac (Cantal), where he was born in 1848, and is a politician and journalist rather than a literary critic. He was for some years a leading member of the staff of the *Journal des Débats*, and, in addition to a number of public appointments, has been several times elected to the French Chamber of Deputies. In 1893 he published a volume of historical and other studies.

COL. J. C. L. LUBAUSKI, whose sudden death at Canea, Crete, was announced a few days ago, was the son of a Pole who became a naturalized Frenchman. He entered the French army, and at forty-five years of age he was lieutenant-colonel. An accomplished linguist, he was also a writer of great promise; but literary work to him was a pastime rather than a serious calling. In collaboration with his friend Capt. Bonnerive (whose "literary" name is Georges de Lys) he produced one of the best military romances yet published, 'Au Tableau,' which appeared under the pseudonym of 'Heldeau.' He contributed to *La Vie Parisienne* a number of articles over the signature of "Jean Star," and these have been collected into a volume.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Booksellers' Provident Institution held on Thursday, December 20th, the sum of 108*l.* was voted to 59 members and widows of members. Six members were elected, and two fresh applications for membership were received.

THE only Parliamentary Paper of general interest to our readers this week is the Colonial Abstract (1*s.* 11*d.*).

NEXT week we shall pay special attention to school-books and educational matters, and review Sir John Gorst's book on 'The Children of the Nation.'

SCIENCE

Radio-active Transformations. By E. Rutherford, D.Sc. (Constable & Co.)

PROF. RUTHERFORD's book is, in effect, a reprint with amplifications of the lectures delivered by him in 1905 at Yale Univer-

sity, under that Silliman Foundation which has already given us, among other things, the 'Electricity and Matter' of Prof. J. J. Thomson. It summarizes most of the papers on radio-activity that appeared between the delivery of the lectures and June of last year; and as the work of the physicist who has done more than any one else to elucidate the behaviour of radium and its congeners, it may be looked upon as the most authoritative pronouncement on the matter that has yet come to light. It is of considerable length, stretching, with the index, to nearly 300 large octavo pages, and is sufficiently illustrated by diagrams.

Of the four specially radio-active substances known to us—that is to say, uranium, thorium, radium, and actinium—the last three behave in a manner which, though not identical in every respect, is yet sufficiently so to make their close relationship to each other evident. From each of them proceeds an "emanation," which is in fact a heavy gas of the helium and argon type, and refuses to enter into combination with any known substance. This, after a lapse of time varying with the substance, is transformed into a non-volatile body, known as "the active deposit," which undergoes further changes before arriving at a stable form. In the case of radium, the changes of which have been traced further than those of its brethren, the last of such transformations yet noted gives us the substance called polonium by its first discoverer, Madame Curie, and radio-tellurium by Prof. Markwald; but there seems little doubt that the final product of all the radio-active bodies will turn out to be lead. The fourth radio-active substance, uranium, is thought to be the parent of all the rest, and differs from them in not having yet been shown to produce an emanation, although Prof. Rutherford states that it is "possible that a closer investigation may yet disclose the presence of an emanation with a very short life." The change from one state to another is accompanied in almost every case by the emission of one or more of the series of Alpha, Beta, and Gamma rays, the first two of which involve the expulsion of a positively or negatively charged particle respectively, while the third resembles the famous X rays. Lastly, Sir William Ramsay, with the help of Prof. Soddy, made some years ago the wonderful discovery that the emanation, if left to itself in a sealed tube, begins to exhibit the characteristic spectrum of helium; and, as this gas is found in more or less abundance wherever the radio-active substances occur in the natural state, it is asserted that it is one more product of transformation, and the first instance of the actual transmutation of one element into another.

These are the chief facts concerning the transformations of the radio-active substances, which have been discovered mainly through the investigations of Prof. Rutherford and his fellow-workers. At the present day they will hardly be

disputed by any physicist, and the experimental proof of them which Prof. Rutherford here gives in detail seems to be on the whole satisfactory. But it must be noted that the quantities dealt with are almost infinitesimal, and that these rare and extraordinary substances cannot yet be subjected to all the tests which we use for determining the nature of other so-called elements. Thus, for proof that the transformation product which he calls "Radium E" is in fact a different element from Radium F, into which it is transformed in about six days, Prof. Rutherford can rely only upon the rate of decay and the nature of the radiations emitted during the process. The authority he has gained in such matters by his long series of patient experiments makes it most probable that he is right; but it can hardly be denied that the employment of larger quantities might lead to unexpected revelations upsetting his calculations.

Perhaps from the consciousness of this, perhaps from the rapidity with which discoveries have crowded upon us of late, Prof. Rutherford is not always consistent in his statements. Oddly enough, he does not give, in this any more than in his former book ('Radio-activity,' Cambridge, 1904), any definition of "radiation," and it is plain from his inclusion under that head of the emission of Alpha particles (which are by his hypothesis positively charged fragments of matter) that he would not adopt Fournier d'Albe's dictum that radiation is a process in which a disturbance is propagated through space without the intervention of ponderable matter. Yet on one page he tells us that "Radium B" is "a rayless product," and shortly afterwards that "it has the peculiarity of being transformed without the emission of any rays at all," adding almost immediately the statement that this points "to the emission of an α particle." Almost at the end of the book he states expressly that "Schmidt has shown that the supposed rayless product Radium B, as well as Radium C, emits β particles"; and later still that the atom of Radium B "may or may not expel an α particle," but that it does "expel a β particle at moderate speed." The same confusion of statement is observable in his remarks upon the alleged identification of the Alpha particle with the helium atom. In a most interesting chapter on 'The Production of Helium,' he tells us that the evidence "points strongly to the conclusion that the helium [given off by the emanation] is formed by the α particles continuously shot out from radium and its products." Later he speaks of "the α particle, which, as we have seen, is a projected helium atom." When he comes to his 'Summary of the Properties of the α Rays,' which was evidently written some time after the rest of the book, he qualifies these statements in the words, "The α particles from radium and its products all have the same mass, and are *probably* [our italics] atoms of helium." Three pages later he returns to his former assertion, and says, without qualification, that "these

α particles, as we have seen, are not fragments of radium, but atoms of helium." Nor is this inconsistency confined to matters recently debated. On p. 11 he says:—

"It is possible that the mass of matter in general may be electrical in origin, and may result from the movement of the electrons constituting the molecules of matter. Such a point of view, while most suggestive and important, cannot at present be considered more than a justifiable speculation."

By the time he has reached p. 260 he apparently regards it as a great deal more than a speculation, and says, concerning Prof. Kaufmann's researches:—

"By comparison of theory with experiment, it was found that the mass of the electron was purely electrical in origin, and that there was no necessity to assume that the charge was distributed over a material nucleus."

The students of Yale have some reason to complain that the oracle they have invoked should express itself with such Delphic ambiguity.

We have the less compunction in thus drawing attention to these blemishes in what we believe to be a very valuable book that they are all such as may be easily removed either in the next edition or in the next public pronouncement that Prof. Rutherford may make on the subject. We wish we could hope that this will be the case with certain direct and implied statements as to the priority of discovery in this field, in which Prof. Rutherford seems to us to be in error. Thus he says that "J. J. Thomson in 1897 finally succeeded in proving definitely that the cathode rays consisted of a stream of particles moving with great velocities and carrying negative charges of electricity." But the high velocity of the cathode rays was demonstrated as far back as 1879 by Sir William Crookes at the Sheffield meeting of the British Association; while their negative charge was conclusively proved by M. Perrin in the *Comptes Rendus* of the Académie des Sciences in December, 1895. So, too, in speaking of the radio-activity of ordinary matter, he says that "work by McLennan, Strutt, Campbell, Wood, and others, has shown that ordinary matter does possess the property of ionizing the gas to a small extent"; and he refers with special praise to the papers of Mr. Norman Campbell in *The Philosophical Magazine* for 1905 and 1906. But, as has been shown with almost tedious insistence in *The Athenæum* (see especially Nos. 4087, 4089, and 4091), Dr. Gustave Le Bon in 1900, at least three years before the earliest of the writers quoted by Prof. Rutherford, asserted on experimental grounds the general radio-activity of matter. To this Prof. Rutherford may, of course, reply that Prof. J. J. Thomson in the one case, and Mr. Norman Campbell in the other, repeated their predecessors' experiments and discoveries in such critical fashion that for the first time they made them available for science. But, even so, we think that, in a book confessedly addressed rather to the general public than to those who are

likely to know all the facts for themselves, the names of the distinguished French and English physicists entitled to the credit of the first discovery should have been mentioned. The omission to do this is perhaps but the sign of a tendency of late becoming much too pronounced in English science. Surely Cambridge and the Cavendish Laboratory have fairly won laurels enough of their own, and need not wish to snatch those belonging to other people.

With this our fault-finding comes to an end, and we recommend all who are interested in the subject—which is by way of becoming popular—to read for themselves Prof. Rutherford's ingenious speculations as to the life of radium, the possibility of bringing about the disintegration of atoms by laboratory methods, and the probable existence of a penetrating radiation on the earth's surface not derived from the very radio-active substances. By doing so they will not only acquaint themselves with the latest and best-informed scientific opinion on the subject, but will also, perhaps, learn that physics still contains mysteries infinitely more romantic than most modern fiction.

A Century's Progress in Astronomy. By Hector Macpherson, Jun. (Blackwood & Sons.)—The author states in his preface that this work originated in a "desire to present in small compass a record of the marvellous progress in astronomy during the past hundred years"; and if a new work of that kind was desirable, he has certainly carried out his object in an excellent and instructive manner. He is already favourably known by his 'Astronomers of To-day and their Work,' which appeared little more than a year ago; and this compendious survey of astronomical progress in the last century, which was especially rapid during the second half of that period, must have cost him a great deal of labour in the care with which it has been arranged. He does not fail to acknowledge his obligations to other writers, particularly to Miss Clerke's 'Popular History of Astronomy during the Nineteenth Century,' of which we hope soon to see a fifth edition. But the arrangement of the present work is somewhat different, and those who have read the one will none the less be interested in the other.

Physical astronomy, the expression which was formerly used to signify the mathematical development of the motions of the heavenly bodies in accordance with the great law of gravitation, began with Sir Isaac Newton. Until long after his time this could be applied only to the bodies within our own solar system. Sidereal astronomy virtually began with Sir William Herschel. The establishment of the fact of stellar systems was one of his great achievements, though the first calculation of the orbit of a binary star was not made until five years after his death (by Savary), and exactly one hundred after that of Newton. Ten years later (in 1837) appeared Struve's monumental work on double stars, and the progress effected since in that great department of sidereal research has recently been systematically put before the astronomical world by Mr. Lewis. Another great division of modern astronomy, that of the nebulae and star-clusters, was not, indeed, begun by Herschel, but so greatly enlarged, that he gave it a totally different aspect. His work in

this branch was extended to the other hemisphere by his son, Sir John Herschel, whose results were obtained at the Cape of Good Hope, and their publication in 1847 itself forms an epoch in astronomical research, particularly as the nebula and clusters thus observed threw much additional light on the constitution of those mysterious masses of matter. This was one year after the enlargement of the known size of the solar system by the discovery of Neptune, of which the existence and place had been indicated by the application of Newton's law to its effect upon its next neighbour. The detection of this planet first made Sir William Herschel famous. We do not propose to enter here upon his speculations concerning the construction of the stellar universe, respecting which so much additional knowledge has recently been acquired by an international scheme of photographic representation.

It was in 1859 that a new engine of research (undreamt of before) was put into the hands of astronomers by the establishment of spectrum analysis. This was due to the united experiments of Kirchhoff and Bunsen, and created what is often called emphatically "the new astronomy," thus opening up a wide field of study into the chemical constitution of the heavenly bodies.

We have not space here even to enumerate a tenth part of the items of astronomical progress in the last century. But we can confidently recommend any one who wishes for a painstaking survey of all the most interesting of these to procure Mr. Macpherson's new work. Portions, we should remark, of two chapters have appeared in articles contributed to the well-known American monthly *Popular Astronomy*.

Through the Telescope. By James Baikie, F.R.A.S. (A. & C. Black).—The author informs us in his Preface that the main object of the excellent book before us is

"to give a brief and simple description of the most important and interesting facts concerning the heavenly bodies, and to suggest to the general reader how much of the ground thus covered lies open to his personal survey on very easy conditions."

Of course the expression "how much" must be taken with a certain latitude, or rather restriction of meaning. It is not given to many to carry on long observations with "telescopes of all sorts and sizes." But Mr. Baikie has not failed to make good use of his opportunities, and many of his planetary and lunar observations have been communicated to the *Journal of the British Astronomical Association*. Without experience of this kind no one is really qualified to write a book on astronomical science, many things appearing in a different light to those who are and those who are not possessed of such experience. Thus equipped, our present author has well carried out what he tells us has been his chief purpose—"to gather into short compass the results of the work of others." These results, particularly as to the physical appearance and condition of the sun and planets, have been in recent years of a most extensive and interesting character, and in following the course of astronomical discovery, the assistance of a work of this kind, summing up its present state, cannot but be most helpful. The large number of excellent illustrations and photographs (for which thanks are offered to those who gave permission to use them) adds greatly to the value of the book; whilst a few specimens are also reproduced of more ordinary work done with small telescopes, which will serve for an encouragement to those who have to be content with such, showing what

can be done even with them. Persons who have not the intention or means to accomplish any practical work are recommended by the author to omit the first two chapters on the history and use of the telescope; to us, however, they seem to possess intrinsic interest and value for all. To the results obtained by the use of the best and largest telescopes, the subsequent chapters will be found to furnish a most useful guide, and where the immediate subject brings us to the border-line of knowledge and conjecture, what our author says is suggestive, and his views should be carefully weighed. In one point, indeed (and that a much-vexed historical one), he adopts too closely the words of the late well-known writer Proctor, who, however well acquainted with astronomical facts, would sometimes give way to an impulse of feeling which led him wrong. Speaking of the discovery of Neptune and Challis's search for it, he complains that Challis suffered himself to be anticipated on account of the supposed necessity of observing "some wretched comet"—surely an extraordinary adjective for an astronomer to apply to one of these bodies. But what Challis really did say was that he could not just then devote so much time as he wished to the search for the planet (like Airy, he thought it would probably be long and laborious, believing that the assumed planet was much fainter than it really was), because he had in hand a great effort to complete the reduction of a large number of cometary observations.

That we may not finish by fault-finding, on however small a scale, we would call special attention to Mr. Baikie's remarks on the so-called canals on Mars, and the absurd views which have been put forward with regard to their imagined artificial nature. That seasonal changes may be in progress on the planet, and that evidence of this may be manifest to persevering study with powerful telescopes, is of course another matter. The typography of the volume before us, and the care with which it has evidently been passed through the press, are worthy of all praise, and we anticipate for it the ready sale it deserves.

Natural Phenomena: a Collection of Descriptive and Speculative Essays on some of the By-paths of Nature. By F. A. Black, Author of 'Terrestrial Magnetism and its Causes.' (Gall & Inglis).—These essays are of rather a miscellaneous nature, but they all treat their respective subjects in a highly interesting and instructive way, indicating that the author has made himself master of them before writing. Of the ten comprised in the volume, four may be described as meteorological; three deal with celestial phenomena, and are in fact astronomical; the remaining three are terrestrial, and properly come under the domain of physical geography. The special subjects, however, frequently run into the border-land of these sciences; thus the essay on the North Pole and its peculiarities treats of matters relating to the north-pole of the earth and that of the heavens to which the former points, Arctic exploration, and the precession of the equinoxes. That on weather-cycles includes a description of tidal action. One, however, on the Sargasso Sea (which the author thinks will not always be a sea) belongs to the science of physical geography, closely connected with geology; the observations described of the so-called sea of sea-weed, which puzzled Columbus on his first voyage to America, are exceedingly interesting. The 'Winds and their Causes' form a meteorological essay which deserves the same epithet. But perhaps one of the most important is that on 'The Day and

the Place of its Birth,' in which the difficulties of fixing a definite line (which should, of course, theoretically be 180° west or east of Greenwich) at which to change the numeration of the day, according as ships approach it from the east or the west, are set forth, and the means actually adopted for causing the least possible inconvenience in making the change are described. There is a very good chapter on 'The Zodiacal Light and the Gegenschein.' The last is a meteorological one, on the daily barometric tide.

The book contains some excellent illustrations, one of which is a map of the regions surrounding the North Pole according to the most recent explorations; and another a chart showing the line at which the count of day is changed in the Atlantic Ocean, which does not follow exactly the line of longitude on account of political considerations, it being desirable, for instance, to include all American territory on one side, and all Asiatic on the other.

MR. ARTHUR MEE, of Tremynfa, Llanishen, Cardiff, has issued his handy little card calendar, *The Heavens at a Glance*, for 1907—the eleventh year of its publication. It is printed on both sides, and gives in compendious form the positions of the planets and principal stars during the year, two little star-maps, and a list of the places of some of the most interesting celestial objects, together with other information, being a veritable *multum in parvo*.

Time and Clocks. By H. H. Cunyng-hame. (Constable).—It was an excellent idea to write "a description of ancient and modern methods of measuring time" in order to "keep many a young rascal from worrying his sisters and stoning the cat"; but if it were intended that the result of the idea should appeal to the young rascals, it would have been better to treat the subject in a less supercilious, and, it may safely be added, a more complete and definite way. The book is full of irritating digression. The author airs his views on classical and scientific education, the accuracy of machine-made work, the beauty of hand-made work, the ancient philosophical systems, and the fourth dimension, and, so soon as there is the slightest excuse, rushes off into a description of the principle of the gramophone. If the results of this range of subject were any particularly new or true observations we might marvel at the author's scholarship, acumen, and catholicity. But, huddled together as topics are, without sequence, and almost without connexion, we almost wonder, while reading, whether the author has not invented a new method of wasting time.

One thing seems to be done thoroughly. The principle of "harmonic motion," upon which the action of the pendulum is based, is proved historically, mechanically, and algebraically, and then, as is usual when practice butts up against theory, it has to be admitted that no pendulum in a clock is ever really allowed to act simply on the principle of "harmonic motion." As, in addition, timepieces can and do work perfectly well without pendulums, and could and did for centuries before the principle of the pendulum was discovered, the space devoted to "harmonic motion" is entirely out of proportion to its importance.

Other matters which are important are missed. There are elaborate instructions how to make the gnomon and to mark the plate of a sundial, but nothing to show how and where the gnomon is to be set up. Letters in diagrams and reference numbers to figures in the text are not invariably to be found. Copernicus is dragged in as the

reiterator of a Pythagorean doctrine, but nothing is said as to what he did discover.

In making dogmatic statements it is well either to be correct or to qualify them. When we read "394 inches is 3.25 feet," we are bound to protest that it is not.

There is some useful information concerning the division of time among the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, and the derivation of the names of the days of the week is discussed; but there is a good deal remaining to be told about months, years, and other divisions of time. We can praise without reservation the description, with full illustration, of the movement of a "grandfather's clock." This really ought to give a "young rascal" some idea of why a clock contains so many trains of wheels and how they work together. If Mr. Cunyngame had stuck to his subject, a valuable book might have resulted, and it need not have been any shorter than the one actually in hand.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE great interest that attaches to the anthropology of Africa, undoubtedly stimulated by the visit of the British Association in 1905, is indicated by the fact that eight out of the thirteen articles which constitute the current issue of the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* are devoted to that continent. To take them in geographical order, Dr. Seligmann and Mr. Thomas communicate some answers they have received from the Gold Coast to Dr. Seligmann's questionnaire on totemism as printed in *Folk-lore* for 1901. Sixteen forms of string figures (akin to the "cat's cradles" of childhood, known in many parts of the world) used in Yoruba are illustrated and described by Mr. John Parkinson. He believes that their use extends all along West Africa. Mr. Torday and Mr. Joyce furnish notes on the ethnography of the Ba-Yaka, a Bantu people of the Congo Free State, drawn up in conformity with the African questionnaire issued by the Ethnographical Department of the British Museum. The customs of these people show a marked contrast in many essential points to those of the neighbouring tribe of the Ba-Mbala, described by the same authors in the previous issue of the *Journal*. Mr. J. H. West Sheane, Native Commissioner, describes some aspects of the religion and superstitious observances of the Awemba tribe in North Eastern Rhodesia. He states that the survivals of their rites to be found in the ordinary events of native life are becoming fainter every day, and urges that some skilled observer should be sent out to rescue the records of the beliefs of this and the neighbouring tribes before they totally disappear. Dr. W. A. Cunningham illustrates and describes nineteen forms of string figures from British Central Africa. Mr. G. W. Lamplugh, who investigated the geology of the Zambesi valley around the Batoka Gorge below Victoria Falls on behalf of the British Association, figures and describes the stone implements found there; and Mr. H. Balfour supplements this paper by a description of a fine chalcedony implement of palæolithic type found by himself and appearing to him to furnish more complete evidence of high antiquity than any other yet seen from that district. Dr. Haddon (who, with Dr. Rivers, worked out in *Man* for 1902 a method of recording string figures) sums up our existing information on that subject as regards Africa, and illustrates and describes nine additional specimens. Bearing on the same question of the wide distribution of children's puzzles

is the illustration of a Zulu boy making a labyrinth, copied in *Man* for December from Mr. Dudley Kidd's 'Savage Childhood.' The other papers contributed to the Anthropological Institute and published in its *Journal* include one by Mr. T. C. Hodson on the "genna" system of prohibitions amongst the tribes of Assam; one by Dr. Hose and Mr. Shelford entitled 'Materials for a Study of Tatu in Borneo,' illustrated by eight plates; a discussion by Mr. D. J. Bushnell, jun., of the origin of wampum, in which he maintains that wampum originated with the Indians, and was probably made, and certainly used, by the Indians of Virginia when the first English colonists reached Roanoke in 1585; and a description by Mr. Parsons and Mr. Brierley of a collection of seventeen ancient Eskimo skulls from South Greenland. First in order, and probably also highest in value, though here mentioned last, of the contents of the *Journal*, is Prof. Gowland's masterly presidential address on copper and its alloys in prehistoric times.

Mr. Bushnell has also furnished to *Man* an article on the use of buffalo hair by the North American Indians, illustrated by a photograph of the fine specimen of a bag of that material in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford. A similar, but smaller bag is in the British Museum, which also possesses a belt of buffalo hair.

The Stonyhurst Anthropological Bureau has communicated to the Anthropological Institute a list of native medicines in use in Southern India, compiled by the Rev. Albert Gille, S.J. It would have added to the interest of this paper if the district in which these observations were made and the tribes by whom the medicines are used had been specified. Several of the prescriptions are curious, and some repulsive; but not more so than many which were used by our own physicians in former times.

Science Gossip.

OXFORD has its Pitt-Rivers Museum for the study of the new science of anthropology, but

"the Museum at Cambridge is little more than two narrow passages. Not only are there no rooms available for demonstration or research, but a corner of the basement has to serve as workshop, and cases have to be unpacked in the galleries."

It is right that the University, which has shown admirable zeal in anthropological research, should have a new building close to the other new schools and museums opened in 1904. The cost of this, with fittings, will probably be 25,000*l.*, apart from the maintenance of the building and the purchase of specimens and books. A strong committee has been formed, and many local subscriptions have been already secured, but the financial resources of the University are not equal to bearing the whole burden, and we strongly commend to our readers the appeal for subscriptions, which may be sent to Mr. J. E. Foster, 10, Trinity Street, Cambridge, or to Baron A. von Hügel, Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at the same place.

We have received No. 1 of *Electrical Engineering*, a new sixpenny paper, which is well illustrated, and deals with several subjects of general interest just now, such as the Tramways on the Thames Embankment and the latest "Tube." A convenient feature is the summary at the beginning of the chief articles. The paper covers a wide field, and gives an exceptional amount of matter for a first number. It is published at 203-6, Temple Chambers, E.C.

MRS. BULLOCK WORKMAN has written for *The Allahabad Pioneer* a series of four articles describing her ascent of the Nun-Kun range in July and August last. The description is much too long even to paraphrase within our limits, but the following details include some of the salient and more interesting incidents of a remarkable Himalayan experience. Dr. Bullock Workman and his wife had done a good deal of Himalayan climbing in former years, and when they left Srinagar on June 10th knew pretty well what lay before them. They had fortunately anticipated the Duke of the Abruzzi in securing the services of Cyprien Savoye, prince of Alpine guides, and they also took with them six porters, men of the Italian Alps. The expedition was thus thoroughly equipped, and consisted of nine Europeans all told. A large corps of coolies was also engaged, as may be judged from the statement that 253 marched out of the Kashmirian capital when the order was given to start. Some of these proved troublesome and deserted, but the men of Suru did splendidly.

The goal of the expedition was the Nun-Kun range, which presents three summits, each over 23,000 ft. in height. The approach was made from the Upper Suru or Rangdum Valley, and Mrs. Workman supplies a vivid picture of the Gauri glacier, which seems to descend in one mighty mass from Nun-Kun into the Suru river. Having crossed this stream, the party established their base camp at an altitude of 15,100 ft. One curious incident was that the mosquitoes mounted with the party step by step up to this height, and visited the camp for a few hours daily. Here final preparations for the further advance were completed, and on July 25th a start was made from the base. Snow was reached at 16,500 ft., and large stretches of *nieves péntentes* were observed. Mrs. Workman remarks that she had seen them in the Andes, but never before in the Himalayas. She describes them as "small corrugated ice pinnacles, varying from one to three feet in height, assuming the forms of penitent cowed monks, from which is derived their name." The first camp out was fixed at an altitude of 17,657 ft., and the second night was passed at 19,900 ft. Here "the glorious Nun-Kun panorama stretched dazzlingly beautiful in its pristine untrodden whiteness." Two camps were occupied at successive altitudes of 20,632 and 21,300 ft. In these positions, which were much exposed, the most remarkable experience was the terrific power of the sun. At 2.30 in the afternoon it reached 192° Fahrenheit, and by 4 it had declined only to 142°; but on the sun disappearing at 7 it froze at once, and by 9 the temperature had fallen to zero. In the final ascent Dr. Workman stopped at an altitude of 22,716 ft.; but Mrs. Workman went on, accompanied by Cyprien Savoye and one porter, and reached the summit of Nun-Kun at an altitude of 23,263 ft.

THAT useful little manual for the astronomical amateur, the *Companion to the Observatory*, has been issued for 1907, on the same plan as in former years, but with some modifications and additions. Mr. Denning has, as before, revised the meteor notes, and Mr. Maw has supplied a number of observations of double stars. The variable star ephemerides are from advance-proofs furnished, as in previous years, by M. Lewy; the list of occultations of stars by the moon, which is taken from 'The Nautical Almanac,' is increased in number. No diagram of the orbits of the satellites of Saturn is given this time, because their plane passes through the earth in 1907..

A table is given of the magnetic elements in recent decades, from which we learn that the declination, which was $19^{\circ} 53'$ west in 1870, is inferred to be $16^{\circ} 6'$ in 1907, and the dip, $67^{\circ} 52'$ in the former year, has diminished to $66^{\circ} 56'$ in the latter.

BESIDES the Russian party from Pulkowa, a French party under M. Stefanik from Meudon, and a German under Prof. Schorr, Director of the Hamburg Observatory, are proceeding to the neighbourhood of Samarkand in the hope of obtaining observations of the total eclipse of the sun on the 14th inst.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Geographical, 3.30.—'A Lady's Journey from the Cape to Cairo, Miss M. Hall. (Juvenile Lecture.)
 — London Institution, 5.—'English Place-Names,' Dr. H. Bradley.
 — Surveyors' Institution, 7.—'Junior Meeting.'
 — Aristotelian, 8.—'Causal and Final Explanation,' Mr. T. P. Nunn.
 — Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Business Meeting.'
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Signalling to a Distance, from Five Men to Radiotelegraphy,' Lecture VI., Mr. W. Duddell. (Juvenile Lecture.)
 — Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Siphon Tunnel,' Mr. P. P.
Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—'Perils and Adventures Underground,' Lecture II., Mr. R. H. Brough. (Juvenile Lecture.)
 — Geological, 8.—'On the Cretaceous Formations of Bahia, Brazil, and on Vertebrate Fossils collected Therein,' Mr. J. Mawson and Dr. A. S. Woodward; 'On a New Dinosaurian Reptile from the Trias of Elgin,' Dr. A. S. Woodward.
 — Dialect, 8.—'The Great Italian in the Divine Commedia,' Hon. W. Warren Vernon.
Thurs. London Institution, 8.—'International Aspect of Marriage and Divorce,' Mr. M. S. Drummer.
 — Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'New Incandescent Lamps,' Mr. J. Swinburne.
Fri. Astronomical, 3.—
 — Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Balancing of Internal-Combustion Motors applied to Marine Propulsion,' Mr. A. T. Weston. (Students' Meeting.)
 — Philological, 8.—'Paper by Prof. Galland.'
Sat. Geographical, 8.45.—'The Duke of the Abruzzi's Expedition to Mount Ruwenzori.'

FINE ARTS

Corolla Numismatica: Numismatic Essays in honour of Barclay V. Head. (Frowde.)

BEFORE giving some particulars of this interesting volume of essays, it may not be out of place to say a few words as to its origin and object. When Dr. Head announced his intention to retire from the Keepership of Coins and Medals in the British Museum, his friends and those more intimately associated with him in his labours felt that some unofficial recognition should be made of the great services he had rendered to the study of numismatics during a period of more than forty years. For this purpose a small committee, with Sir John Evans as president and Mr. G. F. Hill as acting secretary, was formed to consider what shape this recognition should take; and it was decided to issue a volume of numismatic essays, the nature of which should mainly relate to the particular studies on which Dr. Head's researches had thrown light. The invitation to contribute articles was readily accepted by scholars throughout Europe; and an appeal for funds to defray the cost of publication received a liberal response. The result has been the production of a volume which will interest not only numismatists, but also students of archaeology in general and of history. The various articles are mostly written by the contributors in their own mother-tongue, so that they are in English, French, German, Italian, and modern Greek. They are arranged in the alphabetical order of the names of the writers, with the exception of two, which were delayed in preparation. The title selected for the work, '*Corolla Numismatica*,' is singularly fitting, as it is the "crowning" of the life-work of one

of the foremost numismatists of the present day. There is no equivalent in the English language for the German *Festschrift*, so the selection of an appropriate title could not have been an easy matter. As the essays number no fewer than thirty, we shall have to limit our remarks to a small selection, which, we hope, will furnish the reader with a general idea of the contents of the volume.

The first contribution is from the pen of M. E. Babelon, the Keeper of Coins at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, with whom Dr. Head must have been in constant touch during his many years' service at the British Museum. M. Babelon writes on an obol of Hippias, the son of Pisistratus, who towards the end of his long life turned traitor to his country, and fought on the side of the Persians at the battle of Marathon. This small coin is of the type of those of Athens issued at the time, having on the obverse the head of Athena, and on the reverse an owl; but instead of the usual legend $\text{A}\Theta\text{E}$ and the symbol, an olive-branch, there is HIP (Hippias) and an ear of corn. The identification of this coin with the tyrant Hippias is beyond question; but at what period of his life, and in what circumstances, was it issued? After undergoing a siege in the Acropolis at Athens, Hippias took refuge at Sigeum in Troas or at Lampsacus, where he resided for some time with his son-in-law $\text{A}\epsilon\text{antides}$. After careful consideration M. Babelon decides that the coin could not have been struck when Hippias was besieged in the Acropolis, but was probably issued at Sigeum, to which place he returned after his visit to Lampsacus, where he was occupied in levying troops to assist the invading Persians. M. Babelon also accounts for the symbol of the ear of corn by the circumstance that it is frequently found on coins of the Thracian Chersonese, whence Hippias must have drawn his troops. As on the coins struck at Athens after the battle of Marathon the helmet of Athena is ornamented with a laurel wreath, and this small coin of Hippias is without this decoration, we have, therefore, an approximate date for its issue.

Dr. Heinrich Dressel, of Berlin, makes an attempt to rehabilitate a "medallion" of Hadrian having for the reverse type a view of a temple and the legend "*Divæ Matidiæ Socri*," recording the erection by Hadrian of a temple to his mother-in-law Matidia. This medallion, which is in the Vienna collection, had been questioned by Eckhel as to its genuineness, and subsequently condemned by Mommsen as "absolutely false"; but Dr. Dressel, who has carefully examined the piece, is of opinion that it is "certainly genuine" (*sicher echt*), and he therefore makes it the subject of his contribution to the '*Corolla*.' Of the former existence of the temple of Matidia there is no question; for in a topographical description of Rome during the Constantine period, its site is definitely marked as being in the ninth region, between the Pantheon of Agrippa and the temple of the "*Divus Antoninus*," and

near the Basilica of Marciana. There was also found in the seventeenth century near the Pantheon a leaden pipe bearing the inscription "*Templo Matidiæ*." Within recent years some columns of cipollino marble have been discovered on the same site, which have led Prof. Lanciani to reconstruct the building, and he is of opinion that there was, after all, only one edifice dedicated to Matidia and Marciana, and that it consisted of a central building with a portico on either side. This reconstruction, however, does not coincide with the view of the temple given on the Vienna medallion, which, Dr. Dressel says, shows a central building flanked on either side by an *edicula*, and therefore the temple of Matidia was separate from that of Marciana. Unfortunately, in considering the authenticity of this representation Dr. Dressel appears to have overlooked one special point in connexion with the Vienna medallion, which is that at the sides of the building are the letters *s. c.* (*Senatus consulto*), which were the usual senatorial authority, placed only at that time on current bronze coins. So far as we are aware, these letters never occur on medallions. If, therefore, the piece is a medallion, it would not have the letters *s. c.* on it; and if it is a coin, it would not be furnished with a deep thick border, as shown in the illustration. In all public collections of any extent there are at least several pieces of similar form and fabric, which are attributed to the seventeenth or eighteenth century; and though we are unwilling to question Dr. Dressel's opinion, yet it seems that this medallion of Hadrian must be relegated to this series. Eckhel put his view in very moderate terms, for he says: "The obverse of this coin seems to be above suspicion; but the work of the reverse is not of the same beauty." This is exactly what would happen. The artist who made it would have plenty of examples to copy for the obverse type, i.e., the head of the Emperor; but when he had to exercise his own ingenuity in executing the reverse, his skill would be found wanting. It might even be supposed that the inscribed leaden pipe, which was found in the seventeenth century, may have suggested the design to the medallist. If Eckhel's and Mommsen's views are correct—and we are disposed to agree with them—the medallion as a record would not be of any value.

In an article on the 'Early Coinages of European Greece,' Mr. Earle Fox discusses the forms of the turtle or tortoise on the coins of Ægina . On the earlier pieces a sea turtle (*Chelone caucana*) is shown; but on the later pieces it becomes a land-turtle (*Testudo graeca*). He considers that this change took place in B.C. 404, when the Æginetan population was restored to its old home by Lysander, having been expelled in B.C. 431 by the Athenians, who filled its place with cleruchs. From that date to B.C. 404 no Æginetan coins were struck, the currency no doubt being supplied from Athens. A distinguishing mark of the later coins is the presence of magistrates'

initials, also found on copper coins of the island, which could not have been issued before the early part of the fourth century B.C. These would help us to assign a date to the silver pieces, which may have preceded the issue of the copper by a few years. Mr. Earle Fox also comments on the flat surface of the reverses of the Æginetan coins, from which he draws the conclusion that they were struck on an anvil as distinct from an ordinary punch, such as M. Svoronos illustrates in his paper on 'A Die of an Athenian Tetradrachm,' described later in this volume. As this mode of striking was also in vogue for the early issues of Boeotia, Corinth, &c., it is suggested that this is a sign that their coinages were modelled upon that of Ægina, and that, as Athens stands alone in the use of punch-striking, she drew her inspiration not from Ægina, but from Asia, where the punch was at first exclusively used. Criteria, however, of such a nature must be applied with a certain amount of caution. Contributions on early coinages similar to that of Mr. Earle Fox are from the pens of Dr. Christian Jörgensen (on the earliest coins of Thuri) and of Prof. Oman (on the coins of Corinth), both of whom make suggestions which are worth careful consideration.

Prof. Percy Gardner resumes his former subject of the study of coin types in relation to ancient statues. In the present essay, 'Copies of Statues on Coins,' he limits himself to the consideration of the statue of Artemis at Patræ, as shown on coins of that city from Nero to Caracalla, and of that of Themistocles on a coin of Magnesia struck during the reign of Antoninus Pius. As regards the former, the goddess is designated on the coins as "Diana Laphria," and we have the evidence of Pausanias that when Calydon and the rest of Ætolia were depopulated by Augustus, the Patreans got possession of the image of Laphria, which represented the goddess hunting. It was of ivory and gold, the work of two Naupactians, Menæchmus and Soidas. In spite of this strong testimony of Pausanias, Prof. Studniczka combats the identification, on the ground that the statue mentioned by him could not be a work of the fifth century B.C. Prof. Gardner, on the other hand, thinks that the statement of Pausanias is consistent with the evidence of the coins, and that in their types we have another instance of the artistic production of two Greek sculptors, whose names are revealed to us by Pausanias. With the coin of Magnesia showing Themistocles sacrificing at an altar, holding a patera in one hand and a sword in the other, Prof. Gardner proceeds on a somewhat different course of inquiry, and seeks to identify the Magnesian statue with a well-known figure at Munich representing a hero or divinity naked, his head bound with a fillet. As the statue at Munich has been a good deal restored, this suggestion is certainly debatable; but Prof. Gardner, after carefully considering the relative positions

and the poses of the two figures, finally decides that "we are justified in saying that it [the Munich figure] is a copy of the statue of Themistocles in the agora of Magnesia." In connexion with Themistocles Dr. Weil contributes an essay on the rare silver coins which were issued by him at Magnesia, where he retired after his exile from Athens, the district having been assigned to him by the Persian king.

Two important historical articles are those of M. Allotte de la Fûye on the coinage of Persis, and of Prof. Rapson on coins of Græco-Indian sovereigns. In both instances we are dependent mostly on the evidence supplied by coins, no other historical records existing. After the break-up of the Syro-Greek kingdom in the reign of Antiochus II. the province of Persis appears to have enjoyed a partial independence, and it is from about that time that M. Allotte de la Fûye dates the origin of the coinage which is commonly known to numismatists as Sub-Parthian. It has received this name because the portraits of the kings on the obverse follow closely those of the Parthian kings as depicted on their money. The people of that district were followers of Zoroaster, and we have therefore one conventional type for the reverse—a fire-altar with the king in the act of worship. The series of coins described by M. Allotte de la Fûye extends over nearly two centuries (circa B.C. 220—B.C. 50), so that there is a long interval to be filled up till the advent of the Sassanian dynasty. So far, however, the succession of the kings appears to be continuous, and it is hoped that future excavations will supply still further historical data, either in the shape of inscriptions or coins. Prof. Rapson limits his researches to the coinage of Agathocleia and her immediate successors, and for the first time he establishes the relationship between that queen and Strato I. and Strato II., who were her son and great-grandson.

In other series Mr. Grueber writes on the coinage of Luceria, where he finds that for a considerable period (B.C. 269—217) there existed two mints, one issuing autonomous coins under the control of the city, the other a military coinage under the direction of the Roman military generals, both, however, adopting the monetary standards then in use at the Roman mint. Mr. Wroth supplies an interesting contribution on the study of Byzantine coins, in which he emphasizes the importance of classifying the series under mints, which mark the limits of the empire at various periods. He deprecates the want of interest shown in this extensive coinage. This apathy seems to us to be due mainly to the nature of the coinage itself, which is lacking in variety. The types throughout are conventional, and are for the most part devoid of historical interest, and Mr. Wroth himself admits that the art of the coinage but imperfectly reflects the higher artistic achieve-

ments of contemporary workers in mosaic, ivory, and metal.

The subject of 'Fixed and Loose Dies in Coinage' is a somewhat novel one, to which Mr. George Macdonald, who contributes the essay, has given some attention, and from which he has already obtained some important criteria, not only for the classification of coins, but also for detecting those which are spurious. Loose dies is the term used when the puncheons for striking the obverse and reverse of a coin are separate; fixed dies when the puncheons are held together in some way, and probably worked on a hinge. In the former case there would be no regularity of position between the obverse and reverse designs; in the latter, regularity supervenes on irregularity. From close observation Mr. Macdonald is of opinion that the practice of using fixed dies had its origin in the south-west corner of Asia Minor, and from there travelled through Africa to Sicily and Italy. Greece Proper did not adopt the process, nor was it in use at Rome during the Republic; but the imperial money shows a change to regularity. In applying the die test to the classification of the coins of the Seleucids Mr. Macdonald has met with some success, for he shows clearly that certain coins which hitherto have been doubtfully attributed to Antiochus Hierax, whose dominions lay in the west of Asia Minor, could not have been issued by him. Had these coins been rightly attributed, they would have been struck with the fixed dies then in vogue in that district; but as they were evidently struck from loose dies, they must be removed further eastwards; so their classification under Hierax falls to the ground. In testing the authenticity of the so-called "Paduan" medallions, which are difficult to distinguish from the genuine Roman medallions, a like result ensues. In the genuine pieces, with very few exceptions, the obverse and reverse designs point upwards in the same direction; this was a necessity, as such pieces were not unusually fixed into standards. In the case of the "Paduans" the direction of the obverse and reverse types is inverted, and thus their identification is much facilitated. As we have said, the subject is novel, and we believe that more careful scrutiny on these lines will have instructive results in many ways.

There are a number of equally (and perhaps to some, more) interesting papers of which space will not permit us to give even the shortest summary. Amongst these we may mention Dr. Arthur Evans on 'Minoan Weights and Currency,' Dr. Hans von Fritze on the 'Autonomous Coinage of Pergamum,' Dr. Haeberlin on 'The Roma-Type,' M. Théodore Reinach on 'Achilles on Thessalian Coins,' and Dr. H. Willers on 'The Roman Gold Currency of B.C. 209,' all of which merit careful perusal.

This summary will give an idea of the wide range of numismatics covered by these essays, and we venture to say that

the volume is one which will be widely popular amongst those who take a special interest in this particular line of research. Most of the papers are fully illustrated by photographic reproductions, and the frontispiece furnishes an admirable portrait of Dr. Head, to whom his friends offer this tribute of regard and esteem.

FRENCH ART FROM WATTEAU TO PRUD'HON.

In your last issue the reviewer of vol. ii. of this work justly asks why certain subjects in the list of illustrations should be given to C. J. Drouais. I find that by a slip these initials have been given to both artist and owner. They belong, of course, only to the latter, Mr. C. J. Wertheimer.

May I add a few words in justification of M. Rébelliau's Introduction? The book, to quote its prospectus, was designed to set forth, *inter alia*, the connexion between the art, morals, and manners of the eighteenth century in France. Since it is allowed that the writer has given "a brilliant essay upon the social life of the period," he would seem to have done his part.

The reviewer observes also that the illustrations are "for the most part excellent," but hints that some are hardly up to the standard of the first volume. This is handsome tribute to those in the earlier volume, for which I am obliged; but it is only fair to say that the same methods of reproduction have been used, no less trouble has been taken, and even more expense incurred with the volume lately issued. The selection of two hundred examples of one school, all to be genuine, all of the highest quality, and all available for successful reproduction, is no easy matter. Touching the omission of the well-known La Tours at St. Quentin, the reviewer seems to have overlooked the fine example from that museum given in vol. i.; and as to his suggestion that I should have taken the 'Halte de Chasse' as illustrating C. Van Loo, I will only observe that I did not include it in the second volume, as it had already appeared in the first (see plate xiii.).

J. J. FOSTER.

Fine-Art Gossip.

AN interesting collection of portrait prints has just been hung in the Board Room at 52, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, the bequest of William Reynell, a well-known antiquary, who devoted himself to the study of Irish Church history and biography. The collection consists of nearly a hundred prints, mostly mezzotints, and many of these are scarce examples of works by Irish engravers. Amongst the most notable are the portrait of Archbishop Boulter by Thomas Beard; another of the same by John Brookes; Robert Howard, Bishop of Elphin, by Brookes; and Arthur Smith, Archbishop of Dublin, by J. Watson, after a picture by Francis West, of Dublin. The arrangement of the whole collection has been supervised by W. W. G. Strickland, of the National Gallery of Ireland. The room in which the prints are hung is one of the most beautiful specimens of the eighteenth-century work for which Dublin is famous. Its fine stucco ceiling has paintings by Angelica Kauffmann, whose art also appears on the panels of the doors.

THE exhaustive monograph on the life and work of John Hoppner, R.A., by Mr.

W. McKay and Mr. W. Roberts, announced some four years ago, will, it is expected, be published next autumn. Mr. McKay has gone to the United States and Canada to examine various works by Hoppner.

THE recent sale in Paris of the Dalou Collection contained an interesting example of Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, a group of M. and Madame Dalou and their daughter, which has been purchased for the Luxembourg Museum for the small sum of 580 francs. On the same occasion a portrait by Fantin-Latour of himself realized 1,950 francs, and a picture by Prof. Legros, 'La Leçon de Géographie,' brought 1,300 francs.

MRS. S. ARTHUR STRONG, Librarian at Chatsworth, the well-known archaeologist, has been elected a corresponding member of the German Imperial Archaeological Institute.

FINE-ART EXHIBITIONS.

- SAT. (JAN. 5).—Royal Academy, Winter Exhibition, Private View.
 — Mr. Stacy Aumonier's Water-Colours, Private View, Goupil Gallery.
 — Dawn and Sunset, Water-Colours by Mr. Albert Goodwin, R. W. S., Private View, Fine Art Society.
 — International Art, Seventh Exhibition, Press View, New Gallery.
 — Landscape in Water Colour on Silk, by Mr. Yokoyama-Taikan and Mr. Hishida-shunzo, Private View, Messrs. H. Graves, Galleries.
 — Mr. C. H. Shannon's Pictures, Private View, Leicester Galleries.
 — The South Downs, Water-Colours by Ruth Dollman, Private View, Leicester Galleries.
 — Swiss Mountains and English Coast Scenery, Water-Colours by Mr. Harry Goodwin, Private View, New Dudley Gallery.
 — Water-Colours by various Artists and Black and White Drawings by Katherine Kimball, Ryler Gallery.
 MON. (JAN. 7).—International Art, Evening Reception, New Gallery.

MUSIC

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Geschichte der Musik in Wien. Von Dr. Joseph Mantuani. Vol. I. (Vienna, Adolf Holzhausen.)—Vienna, by reason of its position, has been from primitive times a city of great influence; its university, founded at an early period, soon became famous; while the fact alone that Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert lived, laboured, and died within its walls sufficiently emphasizes its importance as a musical centre.

The author of the volume under notice begins with the Roman period, which almost obliterated autochthonous culture. He notes recently discovered monuments of marked interest; and these, with statements by various Latin authors, offer proof that the Roman legions took delight in music, especially songs, of which some of the words have been handed down. With the introduction of Christianity a new necessity was created for the exercise of the art. But apart from religious worship there are many proofs that music played a large part in the life of the German people. As early as 745 the statutes of St. Boniface, promulgated at the Council of Estinnes, forbade the singing of secular songs in church; the Christian fathers, indeed, discountenanced heathenish songs and theatrical shows. Specimens of old folk-songs are given, including the 'Lied vom Herzog Ernst,' dating probably from the eleventh century; one on the saga of Hero and Leander popular in Germany in the twelfth century; a 'Mädchenlied' of the twelfth century with melody in neumes; and the 'Reigen um das erste Veilchen,' probably of the thirteenth century. The *Spielmann* was a person of importance: "ein lebendiges Melodien-archiv und Lehrer seiner Zuhörer."

From the tenth century to the thirteenth the Church preserved what was best of old music: hence it is there one expects to find the remains of ancient music, and a fresh blossoming of it. The cathedral of St. Stephen at Vienna was founded in the twelfth century, as were many monasteries

in that city in the thirteenth; and without knowledge of music no one was eligible for the priesthood. Many liturgical books have in the course of centuries been destroyed, yet a very rich store remains.

The steps are described by which the people were gradually enabled to take part in services with short-lined, rhymed Latin hymns, and then hymns with Latin and vernacular intermixed. At first the people, "simpliciores et idiotæ," were allowed to sing only the "Kyrie eleis" of the litany. In an old fable of the thirteenth century the wolf, indeed, sings it:—

der wolf så von dannen spranc,
 sin chirleis er vil lûte sanc:
 helfe uns sant Pêter heilige!

Of Latin and German intermixed, "In dulci jubilo" and the quaint cradle song "Joseph, liebe neve mein," offer excellent examples. Secular songs in imitation of both kinds of hymns just mentioned also helped to break down the barrier between the classical and the vernacular language.

Then mention is made of many old German hymns. A very old one—for the first line is given in Gottfried von Strassburg's 'Tristan,' written about 1215—is "In Gottes Namen fahren wir"; 1422 is, however, the earliest date for the text, and 1536 for the music, each, no doubt, having been considerably modified.

The Passion and Easter plays, which in Vienna were established at an early period, were first of all written in Latin; then partly, and finally entirely, in German, thus becoming the property of the people. Dr. Mantuani gives interesting details concerning two old "Wiener Osterspiele," also specimens of the melodies written on staves contained in the earlier, which dates at least from the thirteenth century. An event of great importance as regards music in Vienna was the establishment in the thirteenth century of the Niclas-Bruderschaft, described by our author as the oldest "Tonkünstlerverein."

After many details respecting old songs, and extracts relating to music at the Viennese Court, we come to the Minnesingers: Walther von der Vogelweide, Liechtenstein, Tanhauser, and others, the last name, in its old spelling, reminding us that the period is one specially interesting to musicians. Dr. Mantuani gives brief accounts of their lives, extracts from their poems, and critical information as to their music, which for the most part was afterwards modified—or, we may say, brought up to date—by the Meistersingers.

During the period from Rudolf I. to the death of the Emperor Friedrich III., occurred the founding of the Vienna University, where students were not only grounded in the theory of music, but also had practical acquaintance with the art, for they sang in churches and other places; in many documents, indeed, they are actually named "singers." Various regulations concerning the singing at St. Stephen's show the importance attached to the service of song.

The knight Oswald von Wolkenstein, who led an adventurous life, was one of the last of the Minnesingers, while Heinrich, named Frauenlob, was the founder of the first meistersinger school at Mayence. The transition from what may be called the natural to the artificial school was of course gradual, while in the latter, as shown by our author, there were distinct traces of the former. The Meistersinger school was at its zenith about the middle of the fifteenth century. For over a century there is no record of any such school at Vienna; but if there was no formal one, there must have been, our author contends, meistersingers, and probably men the more capable of developing

their art through not being bound by stiff tablature rules.

After further mention of folk-songs more or less connected with Vienna, and a brief reference to instruments of the period, the volume ends with a notice of music under the Emperor Maximilian I., who established in 1498 a *Hofmusikcapelle* at Vienna, at the head of which stood "Capellmeister" (afterwards Bishop) Georg Slatkonja, while with the chapel were associated first Heinrich Isaac as Court composer, and afterwards Ludwig Senfel, and the celebrated organist Paul Hofheimer. At the end of the volume there are 54 important musical illustrations.

We have only been able to run through, as it were, the contents of the book, a folio of over 300 pages, but enough has been said to show that it is of great value for any one interested in the subject. There are an immense number of foot notes, not only supplying additional information, but also naming the authorities for statements made both in the text and in the notes themselves.

MESSRS. GAY & BIRD have sent us two interesting little volumes briefly entitled *Mozart and Beethoven*. The sub-title in each case is "The Man and the Artist, as revealed in his own Words," and what we have here is a collection of the dicta of these masters, compiled and annotated by Friedrich Kerst, and translated, with additional notes, by H. E. Krehbiel. These dicta, if partly trivial, are in many cases both important and instructive. The temperaments of Mozart and Beethoven afford a singular contrast, but both composers share the reverence for higher things and the indifference to popular applause which distinguish a great artist. Mr. Krehbiel is fully in touch with all the details of his subjects, and his notes are always illuminating, though occasionally couched in a language surprising to English ears.

Musical Gossip.

As announced, Prof. Ebenezer Prout read his paper on 'Bach's Church Cantatas' at the Conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians at Buxton on New Year's Day. His knowledge of Bach's works is monumental, so that his statement that he had conscientiously read through the 190 scores of the cantatas in question was no empty boast; and his enthusiasm is equal to his knowledge. His reception at the opening of the Conference was specially warm.

MISS MARIE HALL will give a farewell recital at Queen's Hall on the 29th inst., before her departure for a prolonged tour in America, Australia, and South Africa. The balance after paying expenses will be devoted to the funds of the Simla Holiday Home for Women and Girls. The programme will include Sir Hubert Parry's Partita in D minor for Violin and Pianoforte and Dr. Joachim's Violin Concerto in G.

THE Committee of Management of the Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival announce a prize of 25 guineas for the best libretto of a cantata laid out for chorus only, or for chorus and soloists. The competitors must be of British birth. The prize libretto will be set to music, and the work performed at the festival of 1908. Mrs. Rosa Newmarch, Mr. Francis Coutts, and Mr. Ernest Newman will act as adjudicators. Further information can be obtained of the hon. secretary, Mr. Frederic Odin Taylor.

IN addition to the novelties mentioned in *The Athenæum* of November 17th for the Cardiff Festival next September, a setting of 'Sir Patrick Spens' for baritone solo,

chorus, and orchestra, by Dr. A. H. Brewer, the organist of Gloucester Cathedral, will also, we now learn, be produced.

THE Prelude to an unpublished opera by Mr. Arthur Herve will be performed at one of the concerts during the forthcoming season of the Philharmonic Society.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. E. F. Jacques, proprietor and editor of *The Musical World* from 1888 until 1891, when the paper ceased. He was editor of *The Musical Times* from 1892 to 1897, and in 1894 became musical critic of *The Observer*. Being an able, well-informed musician, he gave many interesting lectures at the Royal Institution and Royal Academy of Music. He, however, was best known by the analytical notes which he contributed to the programmes of the Symphony and Promenade Concerts.

THE death is announced of Mr. Eugene Goossens, a former able conductor of the Carl Rosa Opera Company. He was a Belgian by birth. At the time of his decease he was choirmaster of St. Anne's Church, Edgehill, Liverpool.

PUCCINI'S 'Madama Butterfly' was performed for the first time in Paris at the Opéra Comique yesterday week, with Madame Marguerite Carré as the ill-fated, ill-mated Japanese maiden.

Le Ménestrel thinks it likely that, owing to the precarious state of Madame Cosima Wagner's health, there will be no performances at Bayreuth this year.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
— Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
THURS. Broadwood Concert, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
SAT. Ballad Concert, 2, Queen's Hall.
— M. Pichmann's Pianoforte Recital, 2.15, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

HIS MAJESTY'S.—*Antony and Cleopatra*. By Shakspeare. Played in Four Acts.

FOR the first time, so far as records extend, 'Antony and Cleopatra' has been set upon the stage in a manner worthy of the place it occupies in the Shakspearean drama, and its reception—not that accorded it by the first night's public at His Majesty's, but the lasting empire it exercises over the playgoing world—should settle definitely its claims to rank among the great acting plays. Somewhat more than dubious has been its fate in this respect. Concerning its first production, presumably in 1607, nothing is known. Amidst the revivals brought about by the period of Restoration ferment it did not count, and the 'Antony and Cleopatra' of Sedley and the 'All for Love' of Dryden contented the world of the Stuarts. Not until 1759 was a play nominally by Shakspeare, but really an altered version by Capell, produced at Drury Lane by Garrick, who acted Antony, making in it one of his few failures. In the huge and in the main trustworthy chronicle of Genest, extending from 1660 to 1830, this is the solitary entry under 'Antony and Cleopatra' by Shakspeare. An adaptation from Shakspeare and Dryden, ascribed to John Philip Kemble, but unacknowledged by him, was given at Covent Garden on November 15th,

1813. With this—in which neither he nor his sister Mrs. Siddons took part, Young being the Antony, and Mrs. Faucit the Cleopatra, and which consequently was a failure—Genest's limited record ends. Mrs. Siddons objected on Puritan grounds to enact Cleopatra, saying she should hate herself if she could play the part as it ought to be played. She was, however, once seen as the Cleopatra of Dryden.

Macready in subsequent days played Antony in Shakspeare and Dryden without much advantage to himself or the public. Phelps included Shakspeare's 'Antony and Cleopatra' in 1849 in his once famous experiment at Sadler's Wells. Miss Glyn, his Cleopatra, repeated the rôle at the Princess's in 1867. As rearranged by Andrew Halliday, the piece was produced at Drury Lane on September 20th, 1873, with Miss Wallis as Cleopatra, and James Anderson as Antony. At the Standard it was also given; and in Manchester there was a noteworthy revival. The experiment of Mrs. Langtry; that of Madame Bernhardt, which, however, was in Sardou, not Shakspeare; and that, sadly misjudged, of Signora Duse, belong to days comparatively modern. Irving, urged to present the play at the Lyceum, was discouraged by its record of indifferent success.

Among these efforts, that of Mr. Tree is the most serious—it might almost be said the sole serious attempt. That in 1873 at Drury Lane came nearest to it in splendour and had a certain amount of imaginative grace. Stage resources, scenic and histrionic, were then less than they are now, and no such enlightened enterprise as in these days directs the fortunes of His Majesty's was available at Drury Lane. In the case of 'Antony and Cleopatra' it is impossible to regard with favour the restrictions upon scenic display which some sticklers for the text, and nothing but the text, would have us observe. Here, if anywhere, is to be shown the full splendour of a court in which Egypt strove, if not with Assyria, with Rome in wealth and luxury, when Cleopatra wore, as now she wears, the garb of Isis and accepted her worship, and her regal lover took on him the state and splendour of his ancestor Hercules. Nowise burdensome is the environment Mr. Tree provides. It is, on the contrary, splendidly helpful and serviceable, as well as pleasurable to the spectator.

As regards the mounting, it is not only the best that has been given to this play—it may also be regarded as the best that has been bestowed upon any work of the author. The most fascinating scenes are naturally those in Egypt, where the action, though transferred to Rome, Athens, Misenum, and elsewhere, principally lies. A splendid effect is realized in the scene at the portals of Cleopatra's Palace, where the royal lovers arrive at the river front and disembark. Still more superb is that in which, appalled like Isis, the queen greets her returning warrior. As an example of

scenic decoration and pageantry this is unequalled. More sedate in beauty, but still unsurpassable, is that in the Palace in which Cleopatra receives the unfortunate messenger who brings her intelligence of the marriage of Antony and Octavia. Very fine, too, is the picture of debauch on the galley of Pompey. A word of special praise is deserved by the costumes of the Roman warriors, which are perfect. Those of Cleopatra and her handmaidens "beggared all description."

The general interpretation is admirable. Looking Antony to the life, Mr. Tree shows something more than the inspired sensualist who for Cleopatra's sake counted the world well lost. With him are well contrasted the forceful, passionate, resolute Cæsar of Mr. Basil Gill and the weak, bibulous Lepidus of Mr. Norman Forbes. Enobarbus, Sextus Pompeius, Eros, the Soothsayer, and other prominent characters find effective exponents. Miss Constance Collier is a splendid Cleopatra, and shows well the forcible passions that underlie the sensual charm and allurements of the queen. The most dramatic scene in the play—her onslaught on the messenger bringing her the unwelcome news of Antony's marriage—is thrilling in savage, passionate intensity and energy, and was greeted with rapture by the audience. Iras and Charmian have delightful exponents, the latter, in the person of Miss Alice Crawford, displaying dramatic power as well as charm. For the first time the play has been adequately set before the public, by which it was received with ecstasy. Whether the magnificence of the production will break the spell under which 'Antony and Cleopatra' supposedly labours remains to be seen. It can hardly, however, be otherwise, since as spectacle and as intellectual entertainment the whole is equally noteworthy. To have produced it is the chief glory of the management, establishing the house as foremost among theatres English or foreign, private or supported by subscriptions.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE same night that witnessed at His Majesty's the production of 'Antony and Cleopatra' saw also the opening of the new Hicks Theatre in Shaftesbury Avenue. No novelty was in this case provided, the entertainment consisting of 'The Beauty of Bath,' transferred from the Aldwych Theatre with a cast comprising Miss Ellaline Terriss, Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Sydney Fairbrother, Mr. Seymour Hicks, and Mr. William Lugg.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT intends to appear as Mephistopheles in a new rendering of 'Faust,' undertaken, and in part executed, by M. Henry Bataille.

MISS LILY HALL CAINE has been compelled by indisposition to resign to Miss Wynne Matthison the part of Greeba, for which she was cast in to-night's production at the Adelphi of 'The Bondman.'

IN the course of a tour which will begin at the Camden Theatre on February 18th Mr. Oscar Asche will appear as Othello,

Mr. Alfred Brydone as Iago, and Miss Lily Brayton as Desdemona.

NEXT Tuesday will witness at the Court Theatre the production of two long-promised novelties. 'The Reformer,' announced as a very light comedy in three acts by Mr. Cyril Harcourt, will be played by Miss Eva Moore, Miss June van Buskirk, Mr. Allan Aynesworth, Mr. Sydney Brough, and Mr. Clarence. It will be succeeded by 'The Campden Wonder,' a play in three scenes by Mr. John Masefield, the interpreters of which will include Miss Dolores Drummond, Miss Carlotta Addison, and Mr. Norman McKinnel.

ON Monday night, with no change of cast, 'The Doctor's Dilemma' of Mr. Bernard Shaw was put in the regular bill at the Court Theatre. It has taken a firm hold upon the public, and is one of the most popular as well as the best-acted works of its author.

MR. AND MRS. FRED TERRY returned on Monday night to the New Theatre, reappearing in the romantic play of Messrs. Paul Kester and Charles Major, 'Dorothy o' the Hall.' Since it was last seen at the same house this story of Dorothy Vernon has been played with much success in the country.

AMONG the "nominations" in the New Year's list of honours of the French Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts is that of the veteran dramatist M. Victorien Sardou, who is elevated to the dignity of *grand officier*. This is said to be the first occasion on which a dramatic author has been thus distinguished. M. Sardou, who is seventy-five years of age, was elected to the French Académie in June, 1877.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—K. de M.—C. B.—E. S.—A. L.—G. Le G. N.—W. B.—E. K. C.—Received.
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